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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Trochu Defeats the Armistice.

Civil War Commenced at Persignan.

The Commanding Officer Assailed by Bands of "Reds."

THE MAYOR STONED TO DEATH

Reward for Bazaine's and Napoleon's Heads.

Reported Victory for the Army of the Loire.

Verdun Capitulates to the Prussians.

ENGLAND.

The Failure of the Armistice—Bismarck's Explanation.

LONDON, November 8.—Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of negotiations for an armistice: The French Government having declared through its representative, M. Thiers, its inability to accept the German offer of an armistice, on the basis of *statu quo*, the Count proposed that the French name a time for holding the elections for a Constituent Assembly. The Germans promised that in such an event absolute freedom of elections should be respected, even in territory now occupied by the Prussians. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult with Favre, but at length returned to Versailles without power to accept the German terms.

King William has issued an order that no person will hereafter be allowed to enter or leave Paris.

Five passengers have just been captured and will be court-martialed for a violation of the order.

Metz to be the Capital of Lotheringen—The Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, November 8.—Metz has been made the capital of the German Lotheringen (Lorraine).

The *Times* has reason to believe the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to bombard so grand a city, and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

It is said that Baron Haussmann has been arrested at Versailles.

General Tsiskow reported to the Prussian headquarters here yesterday that his division had repulsed the franc-tireurs in several engagements on the 31st inst. between Colmar and Belfort. He reports also the occurrence of several skirmishes at Rongemont and Pont Magury, between the Prussians and the Garde Mobiles, in which the French lost five officers and one hundred and three men. The French fortress at Belfort was invested on Thursday. Communication with Carlsruhe and Werden has been re-established.

Letter from Flourens—Rochefort to Start a New Paper.

LONDON, November 8.—The latest balloon post from Paris brings a number of the *Figaro* of the 31st, containing a letter from Flourens, filling two columns, and giving a description of the events of the 31st of October. The arrest of the members of the Provisional Government was not contemplated by force, but by agreement, concluded between Dorian and Schoelcher on one side, and a representative of the Government on the other, and subsequently ratified by them and Ferry. The agreement was that the elections for the commune should take place on Tuesday, under the direction of Dorian and Schoelcher, and the elections for the new Government on Wednesday. To avoid bloodshed and prove to our friends and the partisans of the Government that we were of one mind we agreed to leave the Hotel de Ville together. On our side the agreement was complied with. Dorian and members of the Government remaining in our custody were released when we reached the Hotel de Ville in their company. The next morning all these sacred pledges were violated. The Commune elections were declared null and abandoned, and there will be no levy *en masse*. The letter concludes: "I am now ready for civil war in order to repeat at Paris the disasters of Sedan and Metz."

A Parisjournal of the 31 inst. publishes a semi-official statement of the reasons for Rochefort's retirement. They are, first, belief in failure to hold a Commune election, and the second, the Government's fear of foreign intervene negotiations. Rochefort is equally alienated from the Favres party, Favre and Trochu, and flows either that he and the Government wrote to Rochefort asking him to return, but he refused. He intends to begin the publication of a new paper.

Trochu Defeats the Antifices.

LONDON, November 8.—Private advices from Versailles confirm the account given by Bismarck of the suspension of negotiations for an armistice. Jules Favre, with the majority of his colleagues, favored the election for a election of members to the Constituent Assembly, and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by Thiers. General Trochu dissented and carried his point.

Disorders in Germany—Civil War at Perpignan—Horrible Scenes.

LONDON, November 8.—A number of letters from *World* correspondents were received today, from which we extract the following: Fearful distress and discontent are prevailing in Germany, growing out of the prolongation of the war, of which the journals dare not speak, because no one is allowed to by this military Government. The whole country morally and materially in a most deplorable condition, and no doubt but how long public indignation can be restrained by military discipline. Every where is desolation, and tens of thousands are in mourning. Prussia may yet greatly injure France, but she is exhausted and cannot long conquer her. King William must go on under the same conditions as did the Emperor in the battles of the 16th, 16th and 18th of August, when he dared not return to Paris without achieving a success to efface the previous disasters. King William, also, seeks success before daring to return to Berlin; otherwise the Prussian power will collapse like the dreams of the Emperor.

Another correspondent writing from Perpignan, on the 4th inst., says: Civil war has commenced here with frightful scenes. The colonel commanding the garrison was assailed by bands of "Reds" and cut down, and the Chief of gens d'armes underwent the same fate. M. M. Bardin, mayor, was stoned to death before his own house. I never witnessed a sight so horrible. Another gentleman was pursued by the mob and killed with butchers' hammers. The National Guard are now actively engaged to quell the mob. All the houses and shops are closed. Gen. Barroll, who commands the artillery at Strasburg, was arrested at Genable on a charge of treason against the Government. The mob assembled before the General's hotel, crying out, "We are sovereign people. Down with the servants of the Empire." It was with great difficulty that Barrol was rescued from the hands of the mob and conveyed to the prison of St. Joseph. Hausmann, ex-prefect of Paris was arrested at his villa at Nice. The *Journal les Droits de l'Homme*, published at Montpelier, sets a price on Bazaine's and Napoleon's heads, and has opened a subscription to pay for the assassination.

The *World* correspondent telegraphs, on the 4th inst.: The Bank of France has issued 25 francs notes to the amount of 2,525,000 francs since the siege. It has a reserve of 287,000 notes of 25 francs each, only requiring to be numbered, and 150,000 notes will be issued. The bank is able to issue daily 10,000 notes of 25 francs, 12,000 notes of 50, and 6,000 of 100 francs. The Directors of the Jardin des Plantes have sold animals to the butchers, and both elephants are now dead. On the 31st Thiers's hotel was surrounded by a crowd of Reds, crying out with "Thiers" "Down with the traitor." "Down with the dupe."

Capitulation of Verdun—Particulars of the Seige of New Briesach.

LONDON, November 8.—The particulars of the siege of New Briesach show that Fort Mortiss was destroyed by bombardment on the 6th and the French batteries defending the town dismounted. The French Commander discontinued firing on Alt Briesach, which was occupied by the Prussians.

The French blockading fleet, consisting of seven iron clads and four corvettes, is north of Hellaland.

At ten P. M. yesterday Verdun capitulated to the Prussians.

Reported French Successes.

LONDON, November 8.—A dispatch from Tours, dated at nine o'clock this morning, says: Last night a French column, with two batteries and 1,500 cavalry, attacked the outposts of the army of the Loire at Poissy and Laurent des Bois. The Prussians were reinforced and drove them beyond Valliere. The Prussians left their dead and wounded on the field and took sixty-four prisoners. Our loss was four killed and thirty-one wounded.

The Army of the Loire—Garibaldi's Address to the Italian Troops.

LONDON, November 8.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writing from Blois, on the 4th, says: The headquarters of the army of the Loire will probably arrive here. Daurelles is exceedingly unpopular with the troops. He has shot 113 men in one month, and the officers and men threaten to shoot him if possible in the first battle. The headquarters of the Sixteenth corps is still at Marchiner. The troops are escheloned by divisions from the forest of Marchener to Mer, where the headquarters of the Fifteenth corps are established. A Seventeenth corps is forming. Discipline and watchfulness, though defective, are much better than in the army under MacMahon. The outpost and vidette service seems well done.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, with Garibaldi, telegraphs from Dole on the 7th: Garibaldi has issued the following address to the Italian battalions now under him: "Soldiers, we meet again. You are young and vigorous. I am old and infirm, but still steadfast to my principle. We fight for a republic, universal as well as French. I rejoice to lead once more my old soldiers. Remember that to you is confided the honor of Italy. You have fought the battles of fatherland. I hope to be worthy of you." The battalions responded with cheers for the universal and French Republic and Garibaldi. We leave Dole to-morrow to advance.

FRANCE.

All Quiet at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, November 5, *via* LONDON, November 8.—Esquiros reports the people now in complete submission to the Government authorities. He therefore submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour to unite against the invader. The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation annulling all acts of the Revolutionary Committee.

Vigorous preparations are making at Lyons for defense. A great quantity of provisions has been collected, and all able-bodied men have been thoroughly armed. All communications northward from Lyons has been cut by the Prussians.

Engagement Near Orleans.

TOURS, November 8, Evening.—A general battle was fought to-day near Orleans. All the reinforcements here have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the fighting.

TOURS, November 8, Morning.—A dispatch from the army of the Loire reports a series of engagements yesterday at Poissy and St. Laurent des Bois. Two battalions of Prussians, supported by 1,500 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts, and after a combat of two hours duration, as the French cavalry appeared to be surrounding them, the Prussians retreated, leaving two officers and fifty men killed, and seventy prisoners in our hands.

Dispatches from Rouen report successes for the French arms at several points in that quarter.

An Attack by the French Momentarily Expected.

Special to the World.]

ROME, November 7.—The Archbishop of Posen has arrived here, and had an interchange of correspondence with Bismarck on the mission concerning the interests of the papacy. The Archbishop comes in the capacity of negotiator between the Pope and the court of Berlin.

Since the failure of the armistice an attack by the French in force is momentarily expected.

The Armies in Paris—Note from Gen. Trochu.

TOURS, November 8.—Thiers is expected here to-morrow. A balloon, under the direction of M. Ussandier, started on Sunday from the neighborhood of Rouen for Paris with a fair wind.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 6th says of the three armies into which the combatants in Paris have been divided, two are intended for service outside the walls. One is under command of Gen. Clement Thomas and the other under General Buchat. The army of the latter is composed of three corps d'armee, commanded respectively by General Vinoy, Renault and D'Exer. The Third army will be under the special command of General Trochu, who, at the same time, is commander-in-chief of all the armies.

The journal contains a note from General Trochu, explaining the inaction of General Schmitz during the disasters of the 31st ult. Trochu states that he had given orders that the National Guards should alone interfere to preserve order; hence, the regular troops were not called upon. The note concludes by stating that since that the National Guards have amply justified by their behavior, the confidence reposed in them by the General.

PRUSSIA.

Work Suspended.

BERLIN, November 8.—The Prussian Government, which recently gave orders for the restoration of lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe, has now countermanded those orders, and the work is consequently suspended.

Responsibility for the Impending Destruction of Paris.

BERLIN, November 8.—All the Berlin newspapers, official and otherwise, throw the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. The latter have thus far obstinately refused to negotiate for peace.

Supplied with Clothing by the Germans.

BERLIN, November 8.—The French prisoners are supplied with clothing by the Germans.

AUSTRIA

Action of the French Government.

VIENNA, November 8.—Correspondents assert that the French Government acts as if it were unconscious of defeat. Histone and manner are the same as they would have been if the French had been victorious and were now before the city of Berlin.

ITALY

Affairs in Rome—Presentations to the Pope.

Special to the Herald.]

ROME, November 8.—The grand festival for Sancario fell flat, like that of All Saints day last Tuesday. The usual splendid ceremonies customary on such days were omitted. The Pope celebrated Mass and addressed a few words to the congregation, assuring them, at the conclusion of his allocution, that the present order of things will soon come to an end and the new year be signalized by the triumph of the apostolic cause. Very large amounts of money are received at the Holy Father daily to prevent his acceptance of another monthly subsidy of 100,000 francs offered him by the Italian Government for his civil list. A foreign lady of distinction has just arrived at Rome, who thus brought a fortune as an offering to His Holiness. Senator Pasoli, who visited Rome in his capacity as English Catholic committee. An address was delivered to him by Signora Isabel Pasoli, and two thousand roses were presented him with a large donation. Another address, signed by a still larger number of ladies, accompanied a princely gift. The tenor is as follows: "Most blessed father; now that your holiness is imitating the Son of God in his dolorous passion, allow us to imitate the pious women in presenting ourselves at your feet, and offering you what little support we can. With our tears and prayers and slender gifts, let us hope that as those pious women were received first to rejoice over Jesus risen, so we may soon be first to show forth our joy on the day of your triumph. Let your apostolic benedictions be a pledge of this hope.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge A. P. Crittenden, of San Francisco, is dead.

A dispatch from Elko, yesterday, says: On Saturday evening the east bound train was stopped at Pequop, by five men, supposed to be deserters from Camp Halleck. The engine and express car were detached from the train and run a few miles ahead. The express car was broken open and the messenger gagged and $3,160 stolen. A special train with police and horses was immediately sent from Elko to the point and arrived at the place of the robbery a few hours later. A glove was found on the road which will be identified. Arrested in Elko is the soldier who killed a woman at Camp Halleck about two weeks ago, and escaped from the guard house. A search warrant was made. The parties are suspected of being connected in the robbery near Elko.

The large warehouse adjoining Coe, Hickox & Co.'s Cleveland Mills, owned and occupied by that firm as an office and for storage purposes, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The flames spread to the building, was filled with empty flour barrels, but no other was in store. The mill was not damaged. Insurance $8,000.

The wholesale grocery establishment of O. W. Pierce & Co., at Lafayette, Ind., was burned yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

Late advices show rapid advances of Russia into Central Asia. The Russians have begun war with the small independent Khanate of Khokan, capital city of Samarkand. They have invaded it, taken the town of Khiab by assault, after which other towns gave in, and the whole territory has been handed over to the Emir of Bokhara, who is merely a Russian vassal.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. are received, and state that a terrible revolution has occurred in the State of Guerrero, the government troops were defeated, and reinforcements were being hurried from the capital. A revolutionary outbreak has occurred in Michoacan. The northern States are combining of excessive taxation. The complaint was made to form a political party, with Negrete as its leader, but the movement excited little enthusiasm. The object was to nominate Profirio Diaz for the Presidency. A revolution has broken out in Tehuantepec against the State Government. The revolutionists numbered 3,000 or 4,000 during June. It is feared the Tehuantepec Canal Exploring Expedition from the United States will have trouble.

A special from Winona, Miss., says a fire Monday night destroyed the dry good stores of Townsend Brothers, Merrill & Townsend; confectionery and drug store of Ward & Dixon, and the livery stables of Kridge & Townsend. Suspicion rests on a party of friends of Gerald Hannity, murdered a day or two since, of having fired the town.

It is rumored that Louis Jennings, of the New York Times, has declined urged Wm. H. Hurlbut, of the *World*, for printing the vilest insinuations against himself and his wife. It is stated that Hurlbut expresses entire willingness to fight.

Francis C. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, died at his residence on Monday night.

RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

A Sensible View.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Meetings continue to be held at Louisville, Cincinnati and other points, to discuss the bridge question. St. Louis has already spoken. Memphis will follow suit, and New Orleans cannot be silent. While the people of these great commercial centers are friendly toward all proper railroad enterprises, they cannot afford to see the great highways of commerce and travel which called them into existence and made them what they are, hindered by such obstructions as railroad bridges not high at Cincinnati and Omaha, but at other points. The Ohio river caused Cincinnati to be built; it called it into existence, it made it a commercial center. Railroads never could have accomplished so much. There is no city have accomplished so much. There is no city in the world which so many railroads that equals it; no railroad city will ever equal it, and that city cannot afford that this great natural highway, that has contributed so much to her growth and development, shall be so closed. Pittsburgh cannot afford that her wealth is in her mountains of coal, in her vast machine-shops and iron foundries, these do not be cut off from her markets South. Louisville cannot afford it. The very life of the city depends upon the free navigation of the river that has made her world. Memphis cannot afford to allow the Ohio to be stopped at Cincinnati. She needs the coal that Pittsburgh can furnish and the articles that the Ohio river cities can manufacture. New Orleans cannot permit it, for she needs not only the coal and iron, manufactured wares of Pittsburgh, but almost everything the former produce have to sell. St. Louis will not consent to it: because she grew rich and great, because the queen city of the West, the wealthiest city of the great valley, not because of the existence of railroads, but because this great Mississippi rolled before her door, furnishing a great natural highway for six hundred miles to the north and one thousand three hundred to the gulf; because the great Mississippi furnished means of transportation for a distance of three thousand miles toward the rich mineral regions of the Rocky mountains, because the Ohio furnished ready facilities for communication with the rich and populous sections of country, toward the Allegheneies. For these reasons the people of these great cities will not allow private enterprise to obstruct the highway of trade, which nature has given them,

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Commissioner Fisher.

Appointment of William Bakewell, Esq., Not Yet Certain, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1870.

The Resignation of Col. Fisher.

Following is the letter of resignation of Col. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, November 8, 1870.

SIR: I ask permission to renew the tender of my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Patents, made October 24th, and respectfully withdrawn at your suggestion. If there be no reason to the contrary, I suggest that the resignation be accepted, to take effect at the close of Tuesday, November 10th inst. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL S. FISHER.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

This resignation was presented in Cabinet meeting and accepted by the President, to take effect on Thursday next. The facts are that Colonel Fisher presented a resignation to the President in person two weeks ago, but at the urgent request of the latter, and also of Mr. Delano, he withdrew it till after election day. Meanwhile at the request of the President, the letter was addressed to Mr. Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, offering him the position and asking him if he would accept it. Mr. Bakewell replied in the affirmative, and both the President and Mr. Delano gave assurances that he should be appointed. This afternoon, however, Secretary Delano announces that the plan may be changed. Mr. Bakewell was recommended by Col. Fisher as one eminently qualified to conduct the office in the most efficient manner. In case an western man was to be selected, he so warmly recommended Col. Duncan, the present Assistant Commissioner. A corrupt ring of patent agents have been very busy circulating lands that Col. Fisher is a brother-in-law of Secretary Cox, and that he has furnished material to the press supporting the latter against the President, and on these accounts the President intended to relieve him. None of these stories have a particle of truth to rest upon.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1870.

INDIAN AGENT.

John A. Simms, of Washington territory, has been appointed agent for the Nesperces Indians of Idaho.

PERSONAL.

Senator Trumbull left an hour's interview with the President to-day.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York Democratic by 25,000 to 30.000 Majority.

THE RESULT IN OTHER STATES.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri Carried by the Republicans—Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky Democratic—Returns from Other States Meager.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1870—2 A. M.

We estimate the Democratic majority in the State at 25,000 30,000. We have not a doubt of the majority in the city just about as much as we have lost through Republican apathy in the country. WHITELAW REID.

NEW YORK, November 8—Returns from fifty scattering districts of the State outside of the City of New York, show a Democratic gain of upwards of 1,500. The indication are that Hoffman will be elected.

BY P. and A Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Nine scattering returns have been received from the various wards of the city, which show that the Democratic vote compared with that in 1868 for Governor, of thirty per cent., and a corresponding increase in the Republican vote. The Sixth district of the Sixth ward, gives Hoffman 1,257 votes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 8.—Onondaga county, Seventh Congressional District—Ward, First ward, Hoffman 255; Second ward, Hoffman 253; Third ward, McCarthy, Democrat, 56; Fourth ward, Woodford 139; Fifth ward, Democrat 159; Sixth ward, Dusti, Republican, 56; Seventh ward, Hoffman 227; Eighth ward, Democrat 134.

Tenth Congressional district, White Plains, Westchester county, Hoffman's majority in the city is 162, a Democratic loss of 15. Potter, Democrat, 2,516; majority, 15 majority. Boundage, Democrat, for Sheriff 17 majority.

Twelfth Congressional District—Duchess county, Poughkeepsie, Third ward, Ketchum, Republican, Congress, 181; Democrat, Congress ward, Ketchum, 185; Fifth ward, 159; Sixth ward, 189.

Rawlings—The majority for Ketchum is 491. Hyde Park—Ketchum's majority 50.

New York City—The Second ward, which gave Seymour 1,895, gives Hoffman 197; Woodford, 99. The Third ward, 1,276 for Seymour, Woodford 989. In 1868 it gave Seymour 814.

Auburn, Cayuga County—The Fifth ward gives Woodford 90 majority; the Second gives Woodford 229 majority; Third, Woodford, 151; Fourth, Hoffman, 62; Sixth, Woodford, 78. Hoffman, 27 majority; Sixth ward, Woodford, 12 majority; Seventh ward, 37 majority; total in the city for Woodford, 462.

Owasco, Cayuga county—Woodford's majority is 86.

Montgomery County—Amsterdam gives Woodford 196 majority; Canajoharie, Republican, for Sheriff, 246 majority.

Fort Jackson, Democratic, 58 majority. Amsterdam gives Carroll, Democrat, for Congress 68 majority; Wagner, Republican, for Assembly, 150 majority.

Pong-Keepsie—The Republican gains in the Twelfth Congressional District, Dutchess county, Ketchum, Republican, is certainly re-elected by a majority of 500. Ketchum's majority was made. The parties are suspected of being concerned in the robbery near Elko.

Elmira, N. Y.—This city, complete, gives Woodford 1,412, Hoffman, 1,760, Democratic majority will be about 30,000.

Troy, N. Y.—The majority for the Democratic ticket in the State will be about 25,000. Tammany elects a Congressman in the city. The total vote in the following wards is: First ward, Hoffman 1,826, Woodford 1,326; Second ward, Hoffman, 27 majority; Sixth ward, Woodford, 12 majority; Seventh ward, 37 majority; total in the city for Woodford, 462.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

NOW SENATOR SPRAGUE disposes of Mr. JENCKES' charges that he was engaged in cotton speculations in Texas with the rebels, by denying them. He shields himself by a letter Gen. DIX wrote last week intimating that SPRAGUE'S high character and conspicuous patriotism "should protect him from unjust suspicion." If Mr. JENCKES has further proof, as he claims, let him publish it, so that the public may know whether the suspicions against Mr. SPRAGUE are "unjust" or well founded.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX says the Republican party was defeated in Indiana because so much "scratching" was done, even by men who never before voted anything but the straight ticket. The Vice President neglects to mention that if there had been "straight" men upon the "straight" tickets, the people would gladly have voted for them. That voters prefer honest and capable men, wherever found, to incompetents whose claim for support is "straight" nominations, in caucuses and conventions run by rings and cliques, is one of the healthiest signs of the times, and promises better for true Republicanism than the election of a few candidates, more or less.

THE French at home may be too much overcome by calamity at their doors to feel great concern for their countrymen in the colonies, unless they happen to have relatives there; but the French in this country have for some time been intensely anxious concerning the reported negro revolt in Martinique. According to a telegraphic dispatch from Lake City, Florida, of October 31st, the latest news from Martinique is that the government had caused to be shot twenty chiefs of the *late* rebellion. A hundred more have been arrested and will likely receive the same sentence. In the island it is the general belief that the revolt had been fomented by the Prussians. Just now everywhere among the French, the Prussians have much to answer for.

SINCE the time of LOUIS XIV. France has been quite as proud of her intellectual as of her political ascendancy in Europe. During half a century at least, French pride in this direction was perhaps fully justified by facts; Paris was looked up to as the center of European culture, and French books were everywhere studied as presenting the most perfect modern models in almost every department of literature, while in most of the Continental courts French was the language of society as well as of diplomacy. Throughout Germany especially, and among the upper classes, it became so deeply and firmly established as to have continued even to the present time. At length there is reported to exist a general disposition among ladies of the higher circles to lay aside the custom of employing the foreign language as a medium of conversation, and we are told that in Berlin certain feminine associations have passed a law, according to which the penalty of a fine is incurred by the use of a single French word. The ladies find the greatest difficulty in habituating themselves to call each other *Frau* and *Fraulein* instead of *Madame* and *Mademoiselle*.

THE Engineers employed by the Water Commission, to make a thorough examination of all the plans proposed for supplying the city with water, have been several months at work, and will soon draw their labors to a close. They have made a most thorough and comprehensive examination of all the proposed sites for water works and reservoirs, have fully taken and mapped all the altitudes in the consolidated city, have considered the question of adequate supply from streams near and remote, and will soon be prepared to lay before Councils the result of their labors, with such recommendations as their skill and experience shall suggest. They have prepared a complete topographical map of the city, which was essential in order to determine where the reservoirs should be placed. Without this no comprehensive plan for supplying the entire population could be devised or executed. The labor has been much greater than was anticipated, but invaluable information has been gained. The plans have been mainly prepared by Mr. MOSES LANE, assistant to Mr. CRESSBROUGH, the Chief Engineer.

JEFFERSON DAVIS UPON ROBERT E. LEE.

Last week was the closing one of an active political campaign, and the speeches that were delivered are beyond numbering; yet what was in some respects the most remarkable political utterance of the week, was the one farthest removed from politics in its occasion. Though it could not be intended for a party harangue it will probably do more than all else that has been said upon the same side of the question, in keeping alive and in force the most dangerous political heresy that this nation has known.

The speech in question was that of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, at a meeting of Confederate soldiers in Richmond, on last Thursday evening, to start a LEE Association and to provide a monument for the late ROBERT E. LEE. Mr. DAVIS spoke of General LEE as his classmate at West Point, and bosom friend through life. His eulogy of his brother chieftain of the rebellion was warm and earnest, and seems almost to have been borrowed from the eulogisms upon that other great Virginia General, GEORGE H. THOMAS, who died a short time since without receiving any praise from these men for the qualities that they so commend in LEE. But the explanation of General LEE's treachery to the United States is the interesting part of the speech. Mr. DAVIS argues that LEE owed nothing to the general government for its education of him at West Point, and its especial favoring of him afterwards in the army. Says this casuistical ex-President:

> "Virginian born, descended from a family illustrious in Virginia's annals, given by Virginia to the service of the United States, she represented her in the Military Academy at West Point. He was not educated by the Federal Government, but by Virginia, for she paid her full share for the support of that institution, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Entering the army of the United States, he represented Virginia there also, and nobly."

Yet a little farther on he relates how LEE, when Captain of Engineers and stationed at Baltimore, refused the offer of the leadership made by the Cuban Junta. This was not on account of any complications that might ensue, but "the simple question was, 'whether it was right or not?' He had been educated by the United States, and felt wrong to accept a place in the army of a foreign power." Certainly in the succeeding years until 1861, in which LEE was gradually promoted to a Colonelcy and became a member of the personal staff of General SCOTT, did not lessen his obligations to the United States, or make less sophistical the claim that he did not owe his education to the nation. The only reason then impelling him to draw his sword against his benefactors when Virginia withdrew, was the false view of State rights, that caused secession and the war. General LEE entrusted the question of secession to the arbitrament of war. The decision was against him, and he accepted it.

If the people of the South regard LEE's memory as tenderly as they claim to, it would seem fitting for them not to renew the strife upon questions which he considered to have been settled by the war. If it pleases them to make speeches about his generalship and valor, and to raise monuments in honor of his manliness and Christian virtues, it certainly harms no one for them to do so. But they do not inspire reverence for the memory of General LEE, when they turn their attention to his treachery to the United States, and try to defend it according to those principles for which he and they fought. In 1861 they agreed to decide in battle the right of State secession, and the result was against them. General LEE accepted the decision in good faith, it is asserted, and tried to live as became a citizen of an indivisible United States. Then do his followers insult the ex-

> has given them since 1865 by
> DAVIS does, in his con-
> e fifteen Confederate
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> still an open one, to
> a different answer at
> r its believers think it safe
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> ard for General LEE, the

Southern people will profit by the example of his later life, in endeavoring to secure prosperity for a united country by quiet attention to personal and civic duties, without unsettling affairs in the discussion of dead issues.

WM. BAKEWELL, ESQ.

Our dispatches yesterday announced that our fellow citizen, WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents, made vacant by the resignation of Colonel FISHER. Should Mr. BAKEWELL accept, as it is stated he will, the Government will find in him a most efficient, capable and faithful officer. There is perhaps no gentleman in the country—certainly none in the State—better qualified for the discharge of the duties of that office. Mr. BAKEWELL is a son of the late Rev. W. J. BAKEWELL, a name honored in this community. Receiving a careful and thorough education from his father, he pursued for a time the profession of civil engineer, and finally entered as a law student with the late Mr. BRADFORD. He was admitted to the bar some twenty-five years ago, and subsequently formed a law partnership with Judge PATTON, under the name of PATTON & BAKEWELL. For many years past Mr. BAKEWELL has made our patent laws a special study, and having become thoroughly versed in those laws, and the principles and decisions which govern the Courts in their application, his practice in this department has grown so rapidly that he has but little time to attend to any other legal business. He has been engaged in the trial of nearly all the important patent cases arising in the United States Court here, and his practice is by no means confined to this section of the country. Although his ability in this branch of his profession is marked, and widely known and appreciated, his knowledge of the general principles of law and equity is none the less comprehensive and thorough. He has always been a close student, and is impelled in his investigations by a conscientious obligation to find a sure foundation upon which to rest the claims of his clients. In social life, Mr. BAKEWELL is a most respected and estimable Christian gentleman, and one who has enjoyed the confidence and favorable regards of all classes of citizens. For some time past he has held the position of Trustee of the Western University, an institution in whose welfare he has taken a deep interest, and which about a year ago honored him with a Professorship in the Legal Department. He is about forty-six years of age, but being possessed of a vigorous physical organization, he looks much younger, and seems able to stand a good share of hard work, which he will doubtless undergo if he accepts the position. Mr. BAKEWELL is now absent from the city on professional duties.

ENTIRE SUBJUGATION THE END.

While it is impossible not to regret deeply the failure to effect an armistice, there seems to have been no reason to think that it would have resulted in the conclusion of peace. So long as Paris remains in their possession the French will not own themselves subjugated; until it has been taken, they will not *feel* themselves subjugated. This has all along been the opinion of foreigners who are best acquainted with the French people, and it is the opinion also of the best informed Frenchmen. M. GAILLARDET, for so many years the respectable Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who is now in Brussels, having mentioned the latest French disasters, speaks of the "denouement of the drama" as presenting "this terrible embarrassment, that the deliverance of Paris by an army of relief has become so difficult as to appear but slightly probable, and, on the other hand, if the Provisional Government were to sign a treaty of peace abandoning Alsace and Lorraine, or even Alsace alone, it would without doubt, be accused of treason and overthrown by the people of Paris, who have not yet despaired of conquering. The people of Paris who have many faults but of which timidity is not one, can be reduced to submission only by force, that is by the united horrors of famine and bombardment."

There is, we suppose, not the slightest reason to expect that the German demand of territory which the French regard with so much horror, will be surrendered. The demand is understood to have proceeded from the people in the first place, and to have been adopted by BISMARCK against his own convictions of sound policy, if not of right.

Among the German people the exaction seems from the first to have been associated with the point of honor, as if, under the circumstances, it would be disgraceful not to come back the land of which they had been deprived by violence. And then, German sentimentalism enters as another element in the question. Their beloved kindred of Elsass and Lotheringen, people of the same race with themselves, speaking the same dear language, they must be no longer degraded by French domination. They must be reunited with their relations and share the splendid destinies of the new German empire. No matter how much their friends abhor the transfer and desire to remain as they have been. No matter how thoroughly French they may be in thought, sentiment and prejudice. They must be compelled to enjoy the offered blessings that they may learn to appreciate them. While a few Germans of character and influence strongly oppose annexation on any such grounds, the great mass of the nation appear firmly or even fanatically resolved to carry the point. Were BISMARCK to cease to sustain it, from being the most popular he would at once become the most unpopular man in Germany, and if King WILLIAM were to make peace on other terms, the old man would hardly feel secure of his crown. The duel must therefore continue, certainly so long as Paris holds out, and it may be longer. With no generally recognized government, France must, with the lapse of every day, grow less capable of self-collection and organic action necessary to the choice of a ruler, or even of a constituent assembly, and the prospect is that the entire country will be held and ruled for a time by its German conquerors. And then will have come to pass the words of PREVOST-PARADOL, who, only three years ago, predicting "a collision between France and Prussia as an event as inevitable as the collision of two railway trains approaching each other on the same track," declared that one of them would be ground to powder in the encounter. He did not pretend to foretell which of them would suffer that fate, but dark forebodings concerning his own country when he heard of the declaration of war may have had something to do with his calamitous death so soon after his arrival in the United States.

THEODORE KELL, who died a few days ago in Philadelphia, was a favorable specimen, a representative man of a class of foreigners, whose presence among us we owe to the oppression or conservatism of the old world. It is not yet too late to say a word concerning him, as it is probable that few of our readers have ever heard of the subject of this name. If what those who knew him have said about him since his decease, is true, and we have no reason to doubt their statements, his industry, talents and activity would have made him widely and favorably known throughout the State, if he had used the English instead of the German language in his communications with the public. But among the Germans of Philadelphia and the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, he found a field for service which stood in much need of the labors of such a man, and he seems to have well performed the duties imposed upon him by his position. Mr. KELL arrived in Philadelphia in 1856, when he became connected with the German newspaper, the *Freie Presse* as one of the editors, and soon afterwards as sole editor, and with the exception of a short interval, he held the place until his death. His activity, however, was not restricted to the newspaper; he took a lively interest in the promotion of sound German education in the city, and toiled with excellent results in its interest. Much is claimed for him in connection with the Philadelphia *Reitschule*, of which not a few of our readers know something. Others may need to be informed that a *Reitschule*, generally defined, is a school for instruction in the arts and sciences, in which the classics and philology are not taught at all, or only in subordination to the more practical subjects. THEODORE KELL

was born at Altdorf, in Saxony, in 1817, and was the son of a clergyman. He received his school education in Dresden and completed his law studies in Leipsig. Returning to Dresden he was appointed to a situation in connection with the City Court. Enthusiastic for progress he joined the Saxon patriotic Union and took an active part in all its proceedings. In 1848 he joined the revolutionary movement and was chosen a member of the Provisional Government of Saxony. When Dresden was taken on the 9th of May, 1849, he was compelled to flee. Still not disgusted with revolution, he was active in the popular revolt in Baden and the Palitinate, and finally made his escape into Switzerland. After a short sojourn there, he went first to Paris and then to London; in both which places he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. In 1852, he came to New York, where he remained, connected with different German papers, until at length he found a permanent residence in Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA did nobly on Monday. The present reports give the Republicans 20,000 majority on the State ticket, with four Republican Congressmen of five, and a Republican Legislature to elect a successor to Senator J. S. HARRIS, whose term expires March 4, 1871. This is a glorious contrast with 1868, when SEYMOUR had 46,962 majority, and but one Republican was elected to Congress. But then thousands of Radical voters were kept from the polls by threats of death if they voted. Then Claiborne and Sabine parishes had but two votes each for GRANT, though in the former 1,682 colored voters, and in the latter 321 were registered; six other parishes with 8,601 colored votes registered, had but one vote each for GRANT; and not a Republican vote in seven parishes where 7,442 colored voters were registered. The reign of terror has been effectually ended, and Louisiana can now be counted as faithful to the Union cause.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among the recommendations of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint in his annual report, is one for an issue of silver coins of the half and quarter dollar denominations, which shall be redeemable when presented in the amount of ten dollars, but which shall only be worth about seventy-six cents on the dollar, the subject being to do away with the fractional currency.

An artesian well of six inches bore will deliver half a million gallons per day at the cost of the interest on say $4,000, for sinking the well, which would be at 7 per cent., $280 per annum. That is to say, an artesian well of that size would furnish the people with 500,000 gallons of water for seventy-five cents per day, which amounts to but one-seventh of a cent for every 1,000 gallons.

The oyster difficulties between Maryland and Virginia will probably never be renewed, it being almost certain that the oystermen of both States will respect the boundary line about to be drawn by commissioners appointed by the Governors. In the meantime the conventional boundary line will be respected. A final adjustment of these difficulties should have been had years ago.

The Dominion Government is about to take the usual decennial census. The Canadian papers are already discussing the probable result, and think that a population of about 4,300,000 will be shown. The census of 1861 reported 3,091,561 inhabitants. It is not certain it will apply only to the four former provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Congregationalists' Union, an important sect of English Non-conformists, recently proposed to establish a general fund, out of which to augment insufficient salaries until they reach a minimum of $750. Rev. Mr. Binney strongly opposed the scheme, stating that the village pastors were chiefly taken from a class of men who, if they received $550 a year, got more than they ever had before. It is also stated that the average professional income of the clergy of the Church of England, the best educated ministry in Europe, does not exceed $750 a year.

John H. Pope, druggist, of New Orleans, says that the substance known as "sugar drips" and retailed as "golden syrup," contains no sugar at all, out is produced by the destructive action of strong sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) upon starch. To tell the difference between this and cane syrup, dissolve a teaspoonful of the "golden syrup" in a wine glass of rain water; then add a few grains of tannic acid, when it will turn black as ink if the article is spurious. If not convenient to procure, make a cup of strong tea, (which contains tannin,) and add a teaspoonful of the "golden" and a fair quality of ink will appear.

Professor Jacobi, of Russia, has succeeded for the first time in producing specimens of pure iron, that which hitherto has been considered the pure metal being in reality a compound. The pure iron deposited by the action of the galvanic battery, and which is always rich in hydrogen, being placed by him under the receiver of an air pump and heated to redness, disengaged hydrogen in torrents, increased in volume and changed to a silver white metal (the true iron), very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily cut with scissors. Iron thus prepared oxidizes rapidly in the air, and decomposes water below the boiling point. It is probably that hydrogen combines directly with iron, increases its hardness and density, and diminishes its malleability and ease of oxidation.

The aggregate debt of New York city and county is $76,005,409 74, an increase at the rate of $18,507 37 daily since Tammany has ruled.

In New York City it is usual for candidates to go to church Sabbath preceding election, if they never did before, as if to satisfy constituents of their moral character. This year the story is related about a candidate for Congress who hired three several pews in no fewer than three different churches, and, to befool him, and has ingeniously contrived to exhibit him if in each of them; first at a Presbyterian prayer meeting; then at a Catholic low mass, and finally at a Methodist love feast.

PERSONAL.

Just before his death Balfe wrote to Parepa-Rosa that he had composed an English opera, "The Knight of the Leopard," founded upon Scott's "Talisman."

Naphtali Phillips, who died last week, aged ninety-eight, was the oldest living native of New York city, was the first Jewish child born in America, and was the oldest member of Trinity, having been initiated sixty-eight years ago. He was also editor of the *National Advertiser*, under the administration of President Madison, and after that held public office many years.

One of the vacant places in the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece is to be given to the Sultan. This order, which is common to Spain and Austria, was founded by Phillip III., Duke of Burgundy, in the year 1425.

Nilsson's receipts for her first night's singing in Music Hall, Boston, were over $8,000, the largest she has yet received in America.

A genuine American humorist, one of the few men who combine with wit philosophy, and under whose rugged sarcasm and rough humor there flows a current of deep humanity, but who has written only one lecture, was recently asked by a successful manager to write a new one. His old essay was so popular and so pleasing that a new one from his pen was sure to be a success. One humorist replied that he could not comply with the request, for the simple reason that a real funny lecture was enough work for one man's lifetime, and that the experience of some of his former friends would bear him out.

Hon. Asa Packer's income from the Lehigh Valley Railroad is said to be $900 per day.

In the class graduated at Dartmouth Medical School last Thursday was John A. Parris, of Liberia, a full blooded African.

STATE POLITICS.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Press* has the following: A gentlemen from the Williamsport district of your state, who took a prominent part in the late Congressional canvass there, gives the following explanation of the defeat of Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, Republican candidate for re-election to the Forty-second Congress. The defeat of the party in the Eighteenth district seems to have been the result, chiefly of local circumstances, which were especially violent in Tioga county. This county gave, in 1868, an average Republican majority of about 3,200. In the last election the average majority was reduced 2,400, in 1869 there was a split in the party. Two Republicans, who were defeated in the nominating convention, ran as Independent Republicans upon the Democratic ticket, and were both elected, one as prothonotary and the other treasurer of the county. In 1870 a similar combination was made on the sheriff, and on the strength of the old fight an "Independent Republican" ran on the Democratic ticket, with the distinct understanding that the friends of Powers, the bolting Republican candidate, would support Sherwood for Congress if the Democrats would support him [Powers] for sheriff. Powers was defeated, but the split reduced the Republican majority on the Congressional candidate from the average of about 2,400 to 1,091. It resulted in the defeat of Mr. Armstrong by 27. In Potter county, also, there were two "Independent Republican" tickets, which disorganized and divided the party, but did not affect the vote to the same relative extent, although it reduced the majority somewhat. These are the only Republican counties of the district; the others are all uniformly and strongly Democratic. In these counties about eighty per cent. of the Democratic vote was polled and only about sixty per cent. of the Republican. Of course Mr. Armstrong had to encounter the usual hostility of disappointed seekers for office, but this was of little moment, and would have been of no importance apart from the dissensions of the party on purely local issues, in the only Republican counties of the district.

Senator Evans, of Cumberland, Chairman of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the minority movement, held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, last week. He made a speech (said-rating the proposed reform, in which he said it was in direct opposition to our system of government, which does not recognize the minority as having any rights the majority is bound to respect.

In an article on the State Treasurership, the Erie *Dispatch* of Monday uses this language: "Neither of these men [Mackey or Irwin] should again be a candidate. If they are, it is to be hoped the people will rebuke, and that no body may secure the Treasurership who has fewer enemies in his own party. It is time, too, to stop measuring Republicans by the standard of Cameronism or anti-Cameronism. Instead of an election, this treasury business has become an auction—a bid of bankers for a chance to handle the unexpended balance of the State's money. Mackey and Irwin have been in the same box. The Republican party can't afford to do its teaming in this State with that sort of cattle, and we trust Messrs. Mackey and Irwin may both be content with what feed they have already had at the public crib."

WESTMINSTER UNIVERSITY.

We observe, from the *United Presbyterian* and other papers, that certain alterations have quite recently been made in the administration of this prosperous institution, which will probably place it in a more flourishing condition than ever. From a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the University, we learn that its teachers, consisting of four professors, and one female tutor, all of them well qualified, experienced and faithful, are united in a high degree of mutual confidence and affection. All the studies of the different classes are being conducted most acceptably and efficiently by these teachers. There are two hundred students—about one-fourth of them females—enrolled for the present session. For the first time within the last ten years the current expenses of the institution will be within its estimated income, whilst its work will be successfully performed. There have been, within the last three years, added to the endowment fund about fourteen thousand dollars, besides near four thousand dollars, received from friends in the bounds of the Associate Synod. And there is an encouraging prospect of, at least, a gradual but steady increase in coming years, as in the past.

We are glad to note these evidences of widening prosperity and usefulness on the part of this sterling educational institute. It is in many respects among the very foremost in the country. Providing as well a classical as a full, both classical and scientific—distinguished for the thoroughness of its training—imposing no condition of sex or race as a qualification for admission or graduation—encouraging the freest competition for the honors and prizes of its classes, and located in a beautiful village, whose retirement and orderliness of manners are essentially favorable to the development of studious and virtuous habits, it is one of the most admirable institutions of which we have cognizance. Its quiet and unpretending manner it has contributed greatly to the successful solution of some of the most important questions of the age. The vexed problem of woman's capacity and sphere is there being nobly answered. The founder of the Institution, Rev. G. C. Vincent, D. D., Professor of Mental Science, Greek, Literature and Law, a veteran educator, and an anti-slavery colleague of Garrison, Tappan, and the earlier workers for liberty, also anticipated Tennyson's utterance:

> "The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
> Together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free."

The co-education of the sexes works admirably. Giving to the young women a large mental breadth, it gives to the young men a sweeter moral grace. There is therefore to be found at this Institution a womanhood for men to reverence and fear, a very important matter in these hollow, artificial days.

We most heartily commend this University to all parents who desire to place their sons and daughters under educational, moral, and religious influences of the highest character. Knowledge without pedantry, religion without cant, and guardianship without tyranny, constitute the basis of its management and operation. Under its new departure we confidently expect to witness yet higher results than those which cluster so creditably around its past. God be with it to guide and to prosper.

STATE NEWS.

The Parshall Opera House at Titusville will be completed and ready for occupation in the course of a month or six weeks.

An inclined railway on Cottage Hill, at Oil City, is one of the latest projects in that thriving place.

M. W. R. Johns, of Oil City, has concluded not to issue the *Register* as a daily paper. It is said the *Times* has been sold by the stockholders.

The Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church of this State, which met in Mechanicsburg lately, developed the following statistics: Ministers in the Synod, 271; congregations, 455; members, 78,285; unconfirmed, 46,275; baptisms, 3,796; confirmed, 1,375; certificates, 1,827; communicants, 65,337; excommunicated, 10; discipled, 1,120; deaths, 2,231; Sunday school scholars, 54,666; benevolent contributions, $66,780 68.

The new Masonic Hall at Oil City is completed, and will be occupied on the 1st of Dec.

Ex-Chief Justice Lewis and Senator Cameron were apprentices of John Wyeth, who published the first paper in Harrisburg. Both these gentlemen are yet living.

An important action of ejectment was tried last week in Hollidaysburg, involving title to large and valuable tract of land, in which James Bradley, of Chester county, and others, were plaintiffs, and William Decker, of Blair county, and others, defendants. The case involved some nice questions of land law and resulted in a verdict in favor of the defendants, who held the property under the improvement right. The whole tract of land was sold for a few dollars in 1838 as worthless, but is now valuable. The plaintiffs hold the same work of a like for many other lands in Cambria and Blair counties, but the probability is they have not any rights they ever had the power to assert them in due season; all of which teaches that delays are dangerous in this age of improvement.

In Lancaster, Sunday morning, a man named Reinhart died suddenly of heart disease. An old woman named Rosanna Routh was found dead in her bed near the same place about noon on Sunday, she having died from physical exhaustion.

At Lancaster, last Sunday, a party of boys went hunting. On their return one of them, Charles Swilley by name, attempted to remove a loaded gun from a wagon. When it was discharged, the contents entering his breast and severing both his lungs in less than two hours.

The United Brethren Church at Mountville, Lancaster county, will be dedicated on Sunday, 27th inst.

William Bernit, of Maxatawny township, Berks county, was kicked in the head by a mule on Saturday, and died shortly afterwards.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cleveland Public Library contains 10,000 volumes. An average of 700 per day are taken out.

The Toledo *Daily Blade* made its appearance Saturday morning in quarto form, and considerably enlarged. It is conducted with energy and enterprise, and shows signs of deserved prosperity.

Two fellows in Cleveland set themselves up for high waymen on Saturday, taking their stand on a railroad bridge to wait for workmen, who had that day received their month's pay. A little after dark a sturdy cooper came along, when they demanded his "money or life." "I'll give you all my money, sir, if you'll wait till I get it from my pocket, but don't take my life," said the man. He quietly placed his pail and umbrella on the ground, raised his arm as if to put his hand into his pocket, and then turned quickly upon the two men, hitting one in the forehead and knocking him into the mud, the other taking to his heels and running off as fast as his legs would carry him. During the fifteen minutes the cooper watched for the body, but was unable to discover it. It had fallen a distance of about forty feet.

Dr. John Hipp, of Greenville, Darke county, while hunting near that place, on Thursday last, was accidentally shot in the face by a companion. His left eye was entirely destroyed, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company, of Toledo, with a capital of $120,000, and the Co-operative Printing Company, of Cincinnati, with a capital of $10,000, were incorporated on Saturday.

The Plum Street Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, was dedicated on Sunday. Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, preached the sermon.

At a meeting of members of the Young Men's Christian Association in Cincinnati on Saturday, $7,450 was collected for the purpose of erecting a building for the Association in that city.

Columbus has a one thousand pound hog.

T. D. Clark of Xenia, has invented a dish-washing machine.

A railroad mortgage for $3,500,000 was filed at Dayton last week. The stamps on it amounted to a small fortune—$5,500.

Sarah Van Camp, of Indiana, has brought suit against Mr. H. Aldrich, of Cincinnati, for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, caused by the explosion of a barrel of oil, which had been purchased of the defendant who warranted it to be non-explosive.

C. D. Gatch, the physician who was one of the witnesses to the assassination of President Lincoln, and the first to examine the wound and declare it mortal, died last week at Milford, Clermont county.

A daughter of Mr. Ulett, of Youngstown, two years of age, was burned to death on Tuesday of last week by her clothes catching fire, during the absence of her parents from the house.

An accomodating lady, stated in the Toledo depot on Thursday, was asked by a young woman if she had her ticket with her, for it was valuable. The plaintiffs hold the same work of a like for many other lands in Ohio valley and Blair counties, but the probability is they have not any rights they ever had the power to assert them in due season; all of which teaches that delays are dangerous in this age of improvement.

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SLEEPING COACHES.

Another Invention by Jonah Woodruff.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Recently, while on a visit to Philadelphia, I saw the model of a late improvement in sleeping cars, the invention of Mr. Jonah Woodruff, formerly General Superintendent of the Central Transportation Car Company, which, in my opinion, is destined to work a reformation in, if not entirely supercede, the heavy coaches now in use throughout the country. The improvement is entirely different from, and a marked advance over those patterns adopted by our Pennsylvania and other railroad companies, and that there was opportunity for such a radical change in this direction, was a matter of astonishment, not only to myself but to every master mechanic and practical person who has so far inspected and approved the design. It goes to show that Woodruff, who is the inventor of most of the couch designs now in use by railroad companies, has not lost any of his inventive ingenuity, but rather that his experience, coupled with ability, has at last produced what was greatly needed, viz., a perfect sleeping car, light enough in weight to be desirable, and yet combining all the requisites of a first-class, comfortable coach; in short, a drawing-room by day time and a sleeping room at night.

Sleeping cars have grown to be a positive necessity to every traveler, and consequently all are interested in every improvement in this direction, which adds to our comfort, convenience and safety. The chief objection to the present pattern of sleeping cars is, that they are too much inclined to be made so heavy as not to be objectionable to railroad companies. In the matter of dead weight for transportation, but positively dangerous to the traveler. How much as this heavy weight, in a long passenger car, is generally unevenly distributed as to create an unequal strain on the bearings, thereby inducing hot boxes, and so far increasing the liability to accidents. Take as an example the recently constructed Pullman Car Company's cars, now in use on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which go far to weigh as much as the engine that hauls them—or say about thirty tons each.

Woodruff's improvement is totally different from any pattern now in use, in sleeping coaches. Without going into elaborate detail I may say:

1st. His car is much lighter than those now used—the heaviest will not exceed twenty tons.

2d. His plan of construction does away with all heavy, unsightly work, in top of car, and thereby gives an equal amount of window surface, or light to each berth—a great deliberatum, as the upper berth, as now constructed, has no such ventilation.

3d. The upper couch in the Pullman car is hinged to the upper side of the car, and when not in service is thrown up to the top of the car, where it is held firmly in place by a spring lock or catch. This I consider dangerous, for if an accident should occur to topple such a car over on its side this berth might close to, and fasten in a occupant so securely as to completely smother him. Woodruff avoids this trap, in constructing his upper berth by avoiding all hinged connection with the side of the car, using instead a spring mattress, which it is on supports existing from below.

4th. The entire appearance of the new Woodruff car presents a light, neat, comfortable and *unobstructed* look, which contrasts strongly and advantageously with all other designs I have any knowledge of.

I was informed that several cars are in course of construction, two of which were intended for our Connellsville Railroad. If so, I congratulate the officers of that road in being so fortunate as to obtain such cars for their patrons; as, independent of the fact that they will get rid of an excess of useless dead weight in transportation, they will have to offer in competition with their rivals the handsomest and most complete sleeping coaches ever before constructed in this country. OPEN EYES.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You announced yesterday in your telegraphic column that Wm. Bakewell, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents. This office is one that involves an immense amount of responsibility, and that calls for the most labored and accurate legal research. We hope that the appointment has been made advisedly. If we mistake not, Mr. Bakewell was one of a corps of peers appointed by the Trustees of the Western University to instruct youth in the elements of legal lore; and if we recollect aright, the question was raised by some of the luminaries of the profession upon the right of these gentlemen to set themselves up as offering any peculiar facilities for conscientious thoroughness of instruction as compared with any John Doe or Richard Roe of the brotherhood.

The Trustees of the University may well be congratulated on the sagacity of their selection of incumbents of their professorial chairs, and the honorable notice that has already been taken by distant parties—pre-eminently the United States Government—of the institution under their charge. Major Nicodemus, assigned to their chair of engineering; Prof Langley appointed to special service in Europe; and now one of the professors of their infant, we may almost say embryonic, Law Department, put into one of the most responsible and judicial positions in the nation. This is a fair record for a young and much neglected institution.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: The season has been very unfavorable to the rice crop in Louisiana, and judging from the yield obtained by the planters thus far, not more than fifty thousand barrels clean will be obtained. The drought early in the season, and again just before maturity, proved so disastrous that the crop was lost, the acreage planted being fully up to that of last year.

FOR SPAVIN AND RING-BONE, A RADICAL CURE. PREPARED AND SOLD BY ALFRED J. RANKIN, DRUGGIST, 44 SIXTH ST., third door above Penn, Pittsburgh

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 8, 1870.

The local money market is working more favorably for borrowers, and the legitimate demand is amply supplied by the banks and discount houses generally. Private lenders are seeking good named paper, but parties who can make acceptable paper, get all they need from bank or where they keep their account, and there is little of good named paper on the open market.

—The bond market showed an improved feeling, mainly in consequence of the upward turn in gold, while the price of bonds in London is maintained. Some of the dealers who maintain that the secretary of the Treasury has abandoned all idea of an early attempt at funding regard present prices as very low and show more disposition to buy, in expectation of an upward turn of the market.

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	106½	110¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	110¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
10-40's	106½	106¾	106¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½	107¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¼	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¼	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¼	109¾
U. S. 10-40s	106¼	106¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾

—The New York *Herald* says there has been a decided revival of business at the stock exchange, and prices have advanced for all or nearly all the share list. The bearish movement, which was so strongly operative the previous week gave way to a complete change in sentiment, and the dealers who were formerly conspicuous in selling during the decline were prominent in buying during the market turned. The "bulls" and "bears" made peace, and the latter having been suffered to cover their contracts, both parties are now combined for an upward movement. The overtures for peace came from the "bears," who found that they had miscalculated in expecting a stringent money market this fall. In fact, the great feature of the accumulation of wealth is so great that borrowers on mixed collaterals were quite generally supplied at five per cent. The bank statement is a guarantee of continued ease the balance of the winter season. Some of the banks during the week were offering four per cent for months at seven per cent, and, in lieu of placing them, were buying Government bonds and other securities, which will insure a good rate of interest pending the winter glut in money, when the rate on call is likely to fall to two or three per cent. The banks are now in such a position that they could, if any exigency required, expand their loans over forty millions of dollars. The coming season will very probably witness the activity and excitement of 1868. Speculation has its alternate years, like the cranberry and whortleberry crops, and 1870-71 is likely to see as great a rise as there was a depression in 1869-70. The "bears" foresee these facts, and have consequently closed their speculative sales and placed themselves on the "bull" side of the market. A leading brokering firm on Broadway, adjacent to the Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers, Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards. No. 1 nominal collateral will be required promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 8.—Flour—Extra spring nominal. Wheat in good demand but full prices. No. 1 at 98c. Oats—No. 2 nominal. Corn—No. 1 at 48c. No. 2 lower at 45c. Hogs quiet and weak. Barley—No. 2 lower at 75c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; receipts 2,919 bales; exports 1,280 bales. Flour dull; sales 200 barrels; prices unchanged in market. Oats dull; sales 2,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Corn steady at 65@66c. Hay quiet at $20 @. Bran active at $15. Lard dull at 9@9½c. Bulk sides 10½@10¾c; bacon shoulders 12c; sides—none in the market.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Sugar firm; prime 11½c. Molasses firmer; prime sugaring 36c; fair 34c; choice unchanged. Cotton easier; sales 6,500 bales; good ordinary 14½@14¾c; low middling 13¾@13¾c; middling 15¾c; receipts 10,836 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,780 bales.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 8th, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no material change. The weather was most delightful, of which pedestrians took advantage and the streets were thronged throughout the entire day, the dry goods houses being the centers of attraction for the gentle sex, which, judging from the throng of visitors, must have done a good business. All classes of dealers—with here and there an exception—report a fair trade, and seem well satisfied with the state of affairs. There have been some slight changes in the rates of flour from mill, one establishment having reduced on all brands 15c per barrel and sack. Store rates remain unchanged. Receipts since our last, 80 bbls. The stock on hand is ample for all practical purposes, Grain is arriving rather sparingly, but prices are unchanged and rather more firm. In the line of groceries we have no changes in prices to note; business is reported fair for the season. Bacon and provisions show no quotable changes. As we stated yesterday, the stock of old meat is rapidly disappearing and its place will have to be supplied by new meats, which are now beginning to arrive and will soon be converted into good bacon. There has been an advance of 2c per gallon on highwines, rectified and proof whisky. The local market is abundantly supplied with "everything the season affords," which meet with ready sale at fair prices.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions, and prices were steadily maintained, sales Soda Ash, common to ₰ ton, 4½@5c; Saleratus, 5½@6c; Potash, 7¾@7¾c. Pearls, 9¾@9¾c ₰ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market fully supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@70c ₰ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off since our last, being but 1,888 against 2,988 bbls the day previous. The market, however, is steady and firm, and we report sales of choice to good at $2 50@3 ₰ barrel, and choice to fancy at $3 25@3 50 ₰ barrel.

BUTTER—The receipts have increased, being 31 packages against 8. We quote fair to mixture at 25@28c; churn roll 30@33c; ordinary packed is dull sale.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4½@6½c per ₰, extreme rates. NOTE—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ₰ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 ₰ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₰ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₰ lb.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 30@33c ₰ lb.

COAL MEAL—The market was quiet; we are noted sales in a regular way at 90@95c per bush.

TURNIPS—The supply is increasing and prices are lower; sales are regularly made at 75@80c ₰ bush.

BARLEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₰ lb.

HOMINY—The market is well supplied, and sales are regularly made at $2 75@3 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand for most descriptions. Prices have varied but little for some days. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 180 sacks; rye, 95 sacks; barley, 597 sacks; wheat, 1,050 sacks; corn, 245 sacks. The most leading article; the mills are paying the following prices, buying delivered at the canal warehouse: No. 2 red winter $1 15@1 20; white $1 30; $1 33@1 35, with sales of 2,000 bush to arrive at the figure named. Corn—the demand for it is improving, several sales being report at 55@56c, first hands and the usual demand from store. Oats old was less plentiful, the extreme rates were 70@75c buying and selling. Oats are steady but not very active; we note sales on wharf and from depot at 45@46; store rates 48@50 per bushel. Rye—market quiet, buyers a little shy, the extreme rates being 80@85c first hands and store. Barley—market quiet with prices very unsatisfactory; we meet figures but sadly needed, spring 80@90c; fall 90@$1 00, with sales of 5 car loads at the figures named.

GROCERIES—The market remains unchanged and quiet, with a fair trade demand. The stock on hand is sufficient to meet all demands. We are reported sales at the following figures:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13¾@14c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13¼c; C 13¼c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair, and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c. Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ½c ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 85c; light amber, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @60c ₰ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@90c ₰ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₰ gallon.

EGGS—The stock on hand is light and prices are firmer; sales are reported at 30@32½@35c per dozen.

VENISON—Is in small supply, and can be bought at 25@30c per ₰.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @$3 50 ₰ barrel. Pittsburg hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₰ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices, per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 60. Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 3, $9 50. Washboards, $3 00.

MINCED MEAT—There is a fair supply, and sales in buckets, are made at 14½c per ₰ lb.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with chickens, though live turkeys are scarce and higher. Chickens, by the coop, $5@6; live turkeys, $1 00@1 50@2 00 each; dressed 16@18c ₰ ₰.

MILL FEED—The current rates were as follows: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; screenings $1 15@1 30 ₰ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₰ dozen. ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₰ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair supply; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@10c ₰ ₰.

CANNON OIL—Market steady but not very active. We note sales of standard brands in a regular way at 80@82½c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, 9c. Columbus to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

POTATOES—There is an ample supply in the market, and prices are about the same. Buckeyes 70@75c. Peachblows 80@85c.

DRY SWEETS are steady at $4@4 25 ₰ bbl; Baltimore $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand; sales western reserve 14@15½c; Ohio Factory 13@15c; Golden 15½@16c; New York Goshen 15½@17c; Switzer 29@30; receipts 850 boxes.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—This article is coming in more freely, and sales are made in a regular way at $4 00 ₰ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As stated before, the stock of old meats is low. There is, as yet, no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½; clear sides 19@19½c; short ribbed sides 18½@c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $27 50 ₰ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₰ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ₰ dozen.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₰ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₰ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; we note no regular sales at $6@$8 00 ₰ bbl, the latter figures for a very prime article.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 804 bbls. The only change we have to note in prices is a reduction of 15c ₰ barrel by the National Mill on all its brands. Store rates are unchanged. Stock on hand ample and trade reported good. The quotations are as follows, viz:

Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 00; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern) and Ohio, bbls $6 75, sacks $6 85; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 00, sacks $6 25.

RYE—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an improved demand for flaxseed, with sales at $2 10@2 12 ₰ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales obtained at 27@28c ₰ ₰.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 16@1 18; No 2 at 98@$1 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one, with a moderate demand for the raw material, prices having undergone no change from the last. We mention below prices for crude lots of oil, buyers are not anxious to take hold. The result was, sales were not extensive, as those noted below will exhibit.

The asking prices were as follows: Spot 87½; November, seller's option, 87½; all year S. O. 85c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot 87½
1,000 bbls spot 87½
500 bbls spot 87½
2,000 bbls S. O. November 87½
1,000 bbls S. O. all year 85
2,500 bbls S. O. all 1871 ..... 82½

REFINED.

The market was very dull one dealers being wide apart in their views and not disposed to make terms. We have seldom noticed less indication to purchase; the asking prices were spot 22½c, November S. O. 22½c, December 22@22½c, January to July 1871 quoted at 23c, April, May and June 23½@24c, December to February 22½c. Sales 3,000 bbls April, May and June at 22½c.

By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, November 8.—The *Herald* says: There was but little activity in the market to-day, though buyers were plenty. Upon lower creek bids were made at $5 00@5 07½, holders asking $5 07½@5 10 for regardless, and $3 25 for gravity. Upon upper creek there were buyers at $2 90@2 95, with sellers from $2 95@3 00.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Scotia	November 9	Liverpool.
Java	November 9	Liverpool.
Batavia	November 10	Liverpool.
Lafayette	November 12	Havre.
Cuba	November 12	Glasgow.
City of Paris	November 12	Liverpool.
Russia	November 16	Liverpool.
Nevada	November 16	Liverpool.
Acadia	November 15	Liverpool.
Tamaulipas	November 15	Liverpool.
Caledonia	November 19	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 8, 1870.

River falling, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 8, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: W. F. Curtis at 7:30 A. M., St. Charles at 8:30 A. M., and Fleetwood at 7:30 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 12 M., and Clearwater at 7:30 P. M. River stationary, clear and pleasant. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 8, 1870.

River falling with about four feet nine inches water in channel. Weather clear; thermometer 62° at 5 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Elizabeth.
Wilson	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Argosy	Hood	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Fleetwood, 2	Stoll	Parkersville.

Monongahela four feet six inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet six inches and falling steadily. The weather was unusually mild for the season. Trade on the landing was not very active. Freights are not plenty.

The Coal Trade of the Monongahela for October, 1870 and 1869.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 7, 1870.

	October, 1870.	October, 1869.
Bushels in Boats	200,000	143,000
Bushels in Flats	44,000	46,000
Total	244,000	189,000
POOL No. 2.		
Bushels in Boats	1,316,200	523,700
Bushels in Flats	141,500	261,000
Total	1,187,700	784,700
POOL No. 3.		
Bushels in Boats	657,000	349,000
Bushels in Flats	260,000	306,000
Total	917,000	655,000
POOL No. 4.		
Bushels in Boats	327,000	134,000
Bushels in Flats	279,000	228,000
Total	607,000	362,000
Grand Total	3,248,000	1,991,000

There were no exports by river during October, 1869, or October, 1870.

THE iron steamer building at Cincinnati, was to be launched yesterday.

THE steamer Julia, Captain Stull, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

IN our notice of the iron barges built by Captain McDonald, we wrote two—the printer made it ten.

THE Charmer has been traded by Captain Thompson and others to Mr. John James, Sr., for the Parkersburg trade.

THE Kate Putnam, Captain Evans is loading at Portland for New Orleans. The Captain won't worry with the insurance apologies for doing what every honest man said was right.

THE iron steamers Michigan and Jefferson, will, on the 15th inst., be put in the trade of the lakes, having been in pretty much active service ever since.

SPECIAL.—The splendid side wheeler Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, takes her departure at 12 M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth on Monday. She will leave here on her return trip on Friday, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE Colorado on her last trip carried a shipment of cotton to St. Louis for shipment eastward to New York. This is a new route, and which promises possibly increase to one of considerable importance.

IT is said that several influential manufacturers and owners of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati are making arrangements to purchase a steamer to ply between Cincinnati and Red river.

—CAN the Cincinnati papers furnish us with the name of the captain that obtained ten thousand dollars for obtaining the name of a new bridge at that point? His name would look well in print.

THE Formanizing of the James Howard is being done by an expert from St. Louis, at an expense of $1,000. The cabin is nearly completed, the boilers in position, and the machinery is almost ready to be put up.

THE New Orleans underwriters have undertaken to purchase the size of boat that will be permitted to run in the Red River. We think they have undertaken a pretty long contract in and will have a good time carrying out their "one horse ideas."

—WHILE the lower cities are building their bridges over the Ohio, Pittsburgh is going to show them an example by rebuilding the "Monongahela" fifteen feet, and the Smithfield structure, and removing several of the piers. "Rah for the Monongahela.

THE Chicago papers of Monday announce the death of Captain David Wilkins, formerly of this city. The Captain was formerly engaged in boating from this port. He was an honest, upright officer, and was universally esteemed. The last boat he had charge of was the Governor Marshall, which ran between Chicago, and at the time of his death was engaged as a banker.

THE following letter explains itself. Mr. Dunseath did the handsome thing by the Pilots' Society:

MR. G. B. DUNSEATH—*Dear Sir:* We beg leave to tender you our thanks for the very fine eight-day clock which you presented to the M. E. and J. Society of Pilots of this city, at a regular meeting, November 7, 1870.

By order. W. H. DORSEY, Secy.

It will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns that the fine packet Argosy, Capt. Hollar, has entered the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade and will leave on her first trip on Wednesday. For further particulars you are referred to the prince of good fellows, Charley Fairman in the Wharfboat.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Capt. James Mellon does the honors in the office, and they are well done.

THE farfamed passenger steamer Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave on the first flat. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE splendid side-wheel passenger steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure on Wednesday at 12 M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful officers. The public will be delighted to see our fine side-wheeler again on the track.

THE PRIVATE QUESTION AT CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of Monday says: A committee, appointed by the Joint Committee to make definite suggestions as to abolishing portions of the suit for an injunction against the bridge and securing relief, called on Saturday evening at the office of one of the attorneys employed. It was resolved, under the circumstances, to make no compromise, and the order of the Courts not allowing an injunction, that the bridge should take the matter into their own hands. The following gentlemen have come forward as plaintiffs: For Pittsburgh—Capt. Bigley and W. Brown. For Cincinnati—W. H. Smith, David Gibson and John Kyle. The suit has been retained and been engaged: Attorneys for Cincinnati, T. D. Lincoln, John F. Follett, Stanley Matthews and Judge Taft, as follows: Saturday evening, J. F. Singel, John Barton and Hon. J. K. Moorhead. Proceedings will be commenced forthwith. We heard, Saturday, and have relate it as an indication that those interested mean business, that R. R. Hanson, Esq., of Pomeroy, had sent a check to the plaintiffs in the injunction suit signed in blank. There will be a meeting of citizens at Pittsburgh on Thursday to hear reports of committees appointed at former meetings. There will also be held this week, at Louisville, a mass meeting of the citizens of that place, to consider the question of bridge obstructions. The gentlemen from Pittsburgh, who attended the citizens' meeting here Friday night, left for home Saturday night.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, November 8—P. M.

MONEY.

Market easy at 4@5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Steady and unchanged.

GOLD

Quiet at 110¾@110¾. Borrowing rates 3 per cent. to flat. Clearances $13,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm.

Coupons, 1881	115¼@115¾	5-20s 1867	109¾@110
5-20s 1862	107¾@108¼	5-20s 1868	109¾@110
5-20s 1864	107¾@108¼	10-40s	106¼@106¾
5-20s 1865	107¾@108¼	Currency 6s	111 @111½
5-20s 1865, new	109¾@110¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, except New North Carolina.

Missouri 6s	91½	Virginias, old	62
Tennessee, old	61	Virginias, new	63
Tennessee, new	60	North Carolina, old	42
North Carolina, new	26		

STOCKS.

Higher, closing strong.

Canton	69½	Northwestern	39½
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	113½
Western Union Tel	84½	Rock Island	103½
Quicksilver	39½	N. J. Central	97½
Mariposa	9½	Pacific Mail	56
Do preferred	11	Do preferred	81
Adams Express	62½	Wabash	53½
Wells-Fargo	58½	Do preferred	73
M. U. Express	24½	Fort Wayne	98
United States Express	34	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	41½	Do preferred	45
N. Y. Central	95½	Chicago and Alton	116½
N. Y. Central Scrip	87½	Do preferred	129
Erie	25½	Ohio & Mississippi	34½
Do preferred	43½	C. C. & I. C.	96
Harlem	130	Burlington & Quincy	150
Reading	93½	Lake Shore	98½
Reading Scrip	103½	Michigan Central	118½
Michigan Central	120½	Illinois Central	137
Erie & Pitts	107½		

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $40,359,215; currency $8,258,057.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 8, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet at 95¼@96c; this afternoon fairly active at 95¼@96¾c.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and steady at 47c; this afternoon dull.

OATS—Very quiet and 1@2c higher at 34½@35c.

RYE—Active and advanced 1@1½c at 77c for No 2.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet and 1c higher at 85c.

HIGHWINES—Closed quiet, with buyers at 84c, and sellers at 86c for iron bound.

PORK—Mess pork quiet at $21 for old, and $21 for new cash; $18 December.

LARD—Quiet at 9½@9¾c.

CATTLE—Dull at $2 25@5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; 2,200 bales uplands at 16½c. Flour dull and drooping; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine at $4 90@5 10 extra $5 35@5 60; choice $5 65@6 00; white wheat $6 00@6 30. Southern dull; $5 80@6 75. Wheat more active and 1c lower; sales 100,000 bush; No 2 spring at $1 14@1 16; new winter $1 17@1 18; white winter and amber $1 30@1 37, white Michigan $1 40. Rye quiet and firm; sales 4,000 bush at 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales 7,000 bush western at $1 00; malt $1 05@1 20. Corn quiet and firm, but closed dull, with heavy receipts; sales 38,000 bush mixed at 86@91c, closing at 90c. Oats—demand active; sales 60,000 bush at 56@57c; Ohio 57@58c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull but unchanged. Sugar firm; sales 400 hhds at 10½@11½c for fair to good refining; 11¾@12¼c for centrifugal grocery grades. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged; sales 250 tierces new mess at $21 50@21 62½; prime nominal at $19 50@20 00; 200 tierces mess seller six months at $19 50. Beef quiet and steady. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Lard dull but unchanged; sales 400 tierces new steam at 10@10½c; kettle 11@11½c. Butter quiet and steady. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull but unchanged at 91@92c. Apples heavy; the receipts decrease the market. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-32d; grain 7½d. Petroleum dull at 22½c for refined. Money market easier. Exchange par.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Flour quiet at $4 15@5 00. Flour dull but steady; superfine winter $4 25@4 75; extra winter $4 80@5 00; choice $5 00@5 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 2 red winter $1 17@1 18; No. 1 red winter $1 24. Corn is in fair demand and firm; sales 40,000 bushels at 41@42c for white and white sacked 39@40c. Oats dull and drooping, closing weak; sales 10,000 bushels at 30@31c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye firm at 75@76c. Whisky dull but unchanged at 90c. Provisions dull and weak at 50@75c lower; values in the jobbing demand pork $20 50@20 75; bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c; sugar cured hams 19@20c; lard 10½c. Receipts—Flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bush; corn 5,000 bush; oats 2,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; pork 1,000 bbls; bacon 1,000 pkgs; lard 1,000 pkgs. Shipments—Flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 20,000 bush; corn 5,000 bush; oats 2,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; pork 1,000 bbls; bacon 1,000 pkgs; lard 1,000 pkgs. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—Tobacco firm and active sales 81 hhds at $4 50@6 50 for trash to good leaf. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; good demand; sales 2,000 bush at 95@97c; white $1 05@1 10. Corn dull and unchanged; sales 2,000 bush at 45@46c. Oats dull and declined; sales 1,000 bush at 30@31c. Rye firm at 70@75c. Whisky dull but unchanged at 90c. Provisions dull and weak at 50@75c lower; values in the jobbing demand pork $20 50@20 75; bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c; sugar cured hams 19@20c; lard 10½c. Receipts—Flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bush; corn 5,000 bush; oats 2,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; pork 1,000 bbls; bacon 1,000 pkgs; lard 1,000 pkgs. Shipments—Flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 20,000 bush; corn 5,000 bush; oats 2,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; pork 1,000 bbls; bacon 1,000 pkgs; lard 1,000 pkgs. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 8.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm and active; sales 30,000 bush at $1 29@1 30 for amber Michigan; $1 18 regular white Michigan; $1 17 No. 1 red; $1 14 No. 2 red; $1 11 No. 3 red; $1 08 rejected. Corn dull and unchanged. No 1 at 47½c; No 2 at 46½c; rejected 45c. Oats dull and unchanged at 34½@35c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Whisky dull but unchanged at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn dull but unchanged; yellow Southern 49@50c; Western 48@49c. Oats dull and unchanged at 36@38c. Mess pork $23 @$23 50. Bacon easy and firm; shoulders and steur 13½@14c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 89@90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 2,000 bush No 1 red at $1 20; No 2 do $1 16@1 17. Corn—No 1 at 50c. No 2 at 48c. Oats dull at 32c. Barley—No 2 quiet and in better demand at 80@82c. Rye quiet at 70@72c for car load lots.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 white at $1 25; No 2 do $1 19@1 21. Corn—No 1 at 50c. No 2 at 48c. Oats dull and nominal. Barley—Trade light; rejected quiet at 70@72c for car load lots.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Dry goods—This being election day, there was scarcely any business doing and prices are unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

J H Lippincott, 98 pkgs; Dilworth, H & co, 18 pkgs; Hussey, Wells & co, 2 pkgs; Mellon, A & co, 5 pkgs; Mellon, J & co, 1 pkg; Mellon, R & co, 1 pkg; Mellon, T & co, 1 pkg; Mellon, W & co, 1 pkg; Mellon, W & co, 1 pkg; Mellon, W

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—A dispatch to the Union Republican Committee, from Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, reports that New Orleans has gone Republican by between 3,000 and 4,000 votes, and that the State of Louisiana is probably Republican. [Special.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—The *Times* special reports a row at Baton Rouge last night, in which two negroes were killed, and several whites and negroes wounded. Richland parish gives a Democratic majority of 388 by Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—The election in this city passed off quietly. The Republican majority will probably be 5,000. There are no official returns, owing to the refusal of Supervisor Blanchard to allow reporters access to where the votes are being counted, returns from the State are very meagre, and an estimate can be made, but there is probably a large Republican majority in the State.

New Orleans.—The election returns come in slowly. The official vote of this city is not known. The Commissioners have had the ballot boxes at Mechanics' Institute for twenty-four hours past, and are supposed to be counting the votes. The Republicans claim the city. St. Bernard, St. Mary's, Terrebonne, East Feliciana, Jefferson, St. Charles, Concordia and Plaquemine parishes are reported Republican. St. Landry, Lafourche, Iberia and Point Coupee are reported Democratic. East Baton Rouge has gone Republican, and West Baton Rouge Democratic. It is generally conceded that Sypher in the First and Sheldon in the Second district are elected to Congress.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 8.—The election progressed up to noon without disturbances. All seem earnest in asserting their new rights. There are rumors of serious riots by white mobs at Georgetown, Del. It is stated that the Deputy United States Marshals at those places have been driven from the ground, colored men prevented from voting, and the ballot boxes seized.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 8.—There has been more or less rioting in two wards of this city during the afternoon, between crowds of white and colored men. Several fights and encounter took place, in which a large number of shots were fired. It is reported that a number of persons were shot.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 8.—The returns from this State indicate a general Republican gain over the vote of 1868 but not sufficient to change the result. Ponder, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has probably 500 majority, and Beggs, for Congress, nearly the same. The Republicans carry New Castle county for the Legislature and on the State ticket.

WISCONSIN.

FACTS.—The city gives Lyon, Republican for Congress 213 majority, a Republican loss of 27.

Kenosha—The city majority for Lyons, Republican, 2.

Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, Mitchell, Democrat, 2 majority, a small gain.

By P. & A. Telegraph Lines.]

La Crosse—In the house of Buck Pomeroy by every vote cast for Congress. The city majority is 250. Rust, for Congress, has 291 majority.

Milwaukee—First ward, Mitchell, Democrat for Congress, 52 majority; Third ward, 715; Fourth ward, 35; Fifth ward, 231; Eighth ward, 416; Ninth ward, 1,003. Total so far 4,218.

Milwaukee—Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is elected for Congress by a handsome majority. This is a Democratic gain. The Wisconsin delegation will stand four Republicans and two Democrats. A Democratic gain of one.

Sawyer, Republican, in the Fifth district, is probably re-elected by an increased majority. Eldridge, Democrat, in the Fourth district, is re-elected by about 1,000 majority as heretofore. All the other Republican Congressmen are elected by the usual majorities.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 8, 10 P. M.—The returns indicate the success of the Republican State ticket by the usual large majority. The indications are that Judge Sutherland, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, is elected over Driggs, the returns so far showing Driggs running behind his ticket considerably. The great extent of the district may keep the matter in doubt until to-morrow. The Republican Congressmen are undoubtedly elected in the other districts by large majorities. In Wayne county, including Detroit, the returns indicate the success of the Democratic ticket, excepting for sheriff, which major Republican.

DETROIT, November 9, A. M.—The Republican majority in Michigan is about 25,000. The majority in the Sixth Congressional District is somewhat reduced, but Waldron is elected by a respectable majority. In the Fifth District the Democrats claim to have reduced Conger's majority. In the Sixth District, Sutherland, Democrat, is certainly elected over Driggs by from 300 to 400 majority. The disaffection in the district among the Republicans, has only extended to Congressman, Driggs, as the only two wards were heard from, and give no idea of the general result.

RHODE ISLAND.

By P. & A. Telegraph Lines.]

Providence, R. I.—If the First Congressional district Benjamin Eams, Republican, is elected by [illegible] majority; Second district, J. M. Pendleton, Republican, is elected by about 500 majority.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 8.—The Congressional election took place to-day. In the Western district the vote was very light. James M. Pendleton, Republican, has 387 majority, with two towns to hear from. In the Eastern district there was no regular Republican nomination made. Eames, Republican, has 4,952; Jenckes, Republican, 4,977; Darby, Republican, 1,065; Van Wyck, Democrat, 1,140; Benjamin Mumford, Temperance, 204, scattering. Mr. Eames has 166 majority. Several arrests were made for bribery, and it is understood the election will be contested for that cause.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The election passed off quietly. Heavy rain storms prevailed nearly all the afternoon, which reduced the vote. The returns from the counties and the city give Brown 2,385, McClurg 881. The counting progresses very slowly, owing to the size of the unprecedented scratching. The vote of the city will probably not be known to-night. Jefferson county is estimated at 1,000 for Brown.

MINNESOTA.

By P. & A.-Telegraph Lines.]

Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1,180 majority for Averill; at Anthony, 1,151 majority for Averill; majority in Hennepin county, 1,800 for Averill; Pillsburg's majority for Senator is 237. In Hennepin county the Republican Representatives are elected by 1,500 majority. The whole county ticket is elected.

St. Paul gives Donelly, Democrat, for Congress, 137 majority. The usual Democrat majority is between 500 and 750. Full returns from the county will not be heard from to-night.

In the First District Mark H. Durnell, Republican, is elected to Congress by 2,000 majority; Second District, John P. Averill, Republican, is elected to Congress by the same majority.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steamers Thuringia, Nevada and Europa, from Europe, arrived to-day.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Rudolph Dryer, a German about thirty years of age, gave himself up at the police headquarters to Inspector Dilks, to-day, as the murderer of Nathan. The man is evidently insane. His story is so utterly at variance with the facts developed in the case that no credence is placed in his story.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Facts and Figures in Regard to the New Territory on Armstrong Run.

BRADY'S BEND, Nov. 7, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Dry statistics are usually dull reading, but in view of the fact that so many of your readers are interested in oil matters, and appreciate your efforts to furnish at the earliest date the most reliable information obtainable, I propose to confine myself in this letter to facts and figures, and give you a short history of the doings in oil in this vicinity up to the present date.

First, then, in order, we have the Armstrong well No. 1—commenced to drill in December, 1869, and completed in April, 1870. From this well there was sold 7,000 barrels of oil and 3,000 barrels destroyed by fire, but, after having yielded this amount, the owners of the well felt justified in attempting the experiment of penetrating the rock to a greater depth, which resulted in its ruin. It is thought, however, that it may be recovered by successful plugging. Depth of well, 1,361 feet.

Second—The Walker well, which was completed in April, 1870, and produced at the rate of 250 barrels daily, until that was also destroyed in the same manner as the first. It will be plugged next week, and will doubtless yield as well as at first.

Third—The Doctor James well No. 1 struck oil September 24, 1870, and flowed on an average more than 400 barrels per day. The Doctor has sold 5,000 barrels of oil from this well, and lost by the fire of October 30th 250 barrels. Depth of the well 1,272 feet.

Fourth—The Deming Brose, well commenced to drill in July at the depth of 1,289 feet, commenced to flow on the 25th of October, and has averaged 130 barrels daily. The proprietors sold 1,300 barrels of oil this morning (being the production of the last ten days) at $3 75 per barrel in bulk.

Fifth—The Meldrum Reserve, or Jennings & Gordon well, commenced in July and completed November 24; depth 1,256 feet. It flowed upwards of one thousand barrels the day it first, and more than paid for itself in three days. This is the simple fact—your news from Titusville in the same paper says that it "flowed 300 barrels." Nothwithstanding. The yield to-day was [illegible] barrels.

[illegible] wells are going down rapidly:

The following [illegible] No. 2, down 1,050 feet; Meldrum Reserve No. [illegible] B. B. Iron Co.'s Scarsdale, down 1,032 feet, and one between Queensdown, down 800 [illegible] "Whisky longing to the same company on [illegible]," down 1,025 feet.

There are four other wells just commenced to drill and five others contracted for to-day by parties from your city.

In these statistics I have confined myself to the new territory on and around Armstrong run.

In addition to the wells here enumerated, the Iron Company have three wells on the bank of the river, about a mile and a quarter from the newly developed territory.

VIATOR.

In Massachusetts the outstanding policies of life insurance increased from $15,000,000 in 1859 to nearly two billion in 1869, while the assets of the Companies doing business in that State increased in the same time from $13,000,000 to $200,000,000. This wonderful growth is paralleled throughout the country, and in view of such immense interests we may well ask if the following things told by the Boston *Transcript* have no parallel in companies outside of Massachusetts:

Do the directors of these institutions, embracing as they do our most leading merchants and capitalist, know anything about the detail work or financial condition of the company except as they get it from the secretary.

Is it not a fact that a stockholder and former director in one of your Massachusetts life insurance companies, within twelve months, finding that circumstances demanded it, asked for an investigation into the secretary's accounts, and was refused?

You answer, Mr. Commissioner, that in the same company, so-report goes,—no man can remain in the position of secretary, who is in the least objectionable to that secretary, or disposed in the slightest degree to question his action, and who has the courage to look that he could always command proxies enough to control any adverse meeting of the company? Do the public understand this matter? Does that policy-holder understand it, who, perhaps, is paying every quarter the last dollar to protect that policy which is, he thinks, to provide [illegible] his loved ones at home, [illegible] taken from them?

DEATH OF A PITTSBURGHER IN CHICAGO.—Captain David Wilkins, well known to our citizens and business men of eighteen or twenty years ago, as an upright and honorable steamboat man, died in Chicago, on Saturday last, where he had been engaged in business for sixteen years. He first engaged in steamboating, which he followed with successful business, when he engaged with M. F. Cess until 1866, when he engaged with M. F. Stone in the banking business. A Chicago paper thus closes a notice of his decease: The paper thus closes a notice of his decease: The deceased by his many acquaintances always stood high in this community as an honest and trustworthy man, successful in business, a model in his private life. He was a gentleman of all who knew him. He leaves a wife and eight children.

NUTRIA CAPS at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Clothing of a Young Lady Takes Fire.

Miss Remensnyder, daughter of Mr. Remensnyder, a salesman at the store of Bell & Moorhouse, Fifth avenue, had a narrow escape yesterday. It appears that she was passing at a table in her father's house, on Third avenue, between Grant and Smithfield streets, when her dress caught fire from the fire in the grate, and she found herself suddenly enveloped in flames. She rushed to the back yard, screaming at the top of her voice, and a seamstress in an upper room who heard her cries, rushed down stairs with a heavy blanket, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The young lady's face and hands were severely burned, but it is fortunate that the accident did not result more seriously.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Auction Sale of Lots—A. McIlwaine.
Business Wanted—H. Lock B. x 316, Postoffice.
Room for Rent—No. 71 Second avenue.
Dividend—First National Bank Allegheny.
Situation wanted—O. V. E., Commercial office.
Stylish Clothing—Kaufmann's.
Election of Directors—City Deposit Bank and Trust company.
Bridges for Sale—Porter, Campbell & Co.
Swift's Family Medicines—McClarran & McKeefe.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Choice Seed Potatoes—John Kirkpatrick & Co.
For the Nursery—Glycernel of Roses.
Building Lots at Auction—A. L. Negley.
Business Suits—Friday, Wollanshee & Co.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Notice—Meeting of Coal and River Men.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co
Carpets—Bovard, Rose & Co.
White River Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rents' Female Minstrels.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
St. Bridget's Fair—Eleventh Ward.
Opera House—School for Scandal.
Academy of Music—Lisa Weber Troupe.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Per, Dunn & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Notaries Appointed—Commercial Office.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Election Notice—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Dividend—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Bridal Set s, &c.—Bailey & Co.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Clearing Sale—Morganstern & Co.
Pulmonary Affections—Dr. Keyser.
Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal—Henry & Co.
Warm Air Furnaces and Ranges—R. S. Koll & Co.
Bankrupt Notice—A. C. Murdoch.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: There is no doubt which way the current of public opinion sets among our business men on the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge question. They do not want river navigation obstructed. They rightly hold that the maintenance of that navigation is indispensable to the interests of Cincinnati. There is a general conviction that the bridge should be a good deal higher than is now proposed. If the only question can be made on this subject is one of fact—whether the bridge, as now authorized by law, will create a material, not to say a fatal, obstruction. This is to be determined not by first impressions alone, or by unfounded declarations against obstructions in general, but by fair investigation and intelligent evidence.

CITY MATTERS.

BEAVER CAPS at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

PERSONAL.—Alderman Floyd is absent from the city on a brief trip to Oil City.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.—R. H. Palmer, 84 Wood street, has now in a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' furs.

PERSONAL.—J. M. Gabbard, Esq., has returned to the city, after a short professional visit to Washington, Greene county, Pa.

A LARGE number of interesting local articles are crowded out of this issue by the pressure of election and other important telegraphic news.

THE GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR.—In the matter of dispute in the Grand Temple of Honor, Grand Court of Pennsylvania, decided that H. B. Potter be Grand Worthy Templar, and O. J. Search, Grand Worthy Recorder under charges, with power to act.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This popular illustrated journal, for the week ending Saturday, November 12, contains, in addition to the usual illustrations, a handsome engraving of "the King of Prussia and his Generals," which is given gratis to every purchaser of the number. For sale at all periodical stores.

FINE WRITING DESKS.—The most elegant assortment of writing desks in the city is to be found at the store of Messrs J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. There are rosewood, curled maple and walnut desks, leather top desks, of all sizes and styles, and at all prices. They are splendid for holiday gifts.

THE GERMAN RELIEF FUND.—About seven thousand dollars have been forwarder by the citizens of Pittsburgh on account of the German Relief Fund. Mr. C. D. Bauer, of the *Volksblatt*, yesterday received a telegram from Berlin, announcing the receipt of $5,000 of the fund.

DOUBLY FINED.—Francis McQuiggen and Laurence Pike were before the Mayor yesterday for disorderly conduct at the Union Depot. They were fined $10 and costs each for that offense and $25 and costs each for unbecoming conduct towards the arresting officers. They neglected to settle up however, and were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The report of the lecture of Mr. Charles A. Blanchard, upon the subject of secret societies opposed to Christianity, is unavoidably crowded out by the press of matter to-day, and will appear to-morrow. The lecture was delivered in the First U. P. Church last evening.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At an election held yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Western Insurance Company of this city: Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, *jr.*, James Marshall, Andrew Ackley, Alex. Speer, David M Long, John R. Malone, Chas. J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Jos. Kirkpatrick, Phillip Reymer, Wm. Morrison, D. Johnson.

LOSS BY FIRE.—A telegram of yesterday from St. Louis states that on Monday night "The machine shop of the New Reservoir, corner of Grand avenue and Second street, was burned. Loss on machinery, which was owned by Knapp & Co., of the Fort Pitt Iron Works, Pittsburgh, $30,000. No insurance."

SPLENDID DINNER.—An interesting feature of the election held yesterday for Directors of the Western Insurance Company, was the elegant dinner served by Mr. J. B. Hubley, in the rooms of the Company, No. 92 Water street, to the stockholders, Directors, and a few invited friends. The dinner was sumptuous, as all of Hubley's are, and the estimable were partaken of in a style that did credit to all present.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman giving the name of Melissa Scott was arrested yesterday by officer Isaac Jones, and lodged in the lock-up. During the evening she was found by Asst. Orfor, suspended by the neck, and cut down. When Capt. Reed came on duty her movements were not watched so closely, and she made another similar attempt, but was discovered in time to prevent serious consequences. She is undoubtedly insane.

LAKE SHORE APPLES.—Thomas P. Murphy, of Brownsville, Pa., who has been buying the choicest lot of apples grown on the lake shore, has selected some very choice lots in that vicinity, which have been packed in the best order and shipped to the Pittsburgh and Brownsville market. The apples in that section have been unusually fair and large this season, and those shipped by Mr. Murphy will doubtless find a ready sale. He has an extra fine lot, at Reymer Bros., 122 and 124 Wood street, have them for sale.

CONVINCING FACTS FOR THINKING PEOPLE.—During the year ending June 30, 1870, the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold thousands and tens of thousands over the previous year's machines in use. They sold 7,915 machines over the Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic combination, 5,367 over the Howe machine, 6,361 over the Grover & Baker companies; 67,091 over the Weed company, and so far ahead of other machines that it is not necessary to give the figures. Can there be a better test of merit than this? Surely not. Messrs. Wise & Morgan, No. 20 Sixth street, are the agents.

ROBBED ON A STEAMBOAT.—One day last week a man named Newton, who resides on Stevenson street, was coming up the river on a steamboat, having been for some time at work near Wheeling, West Va. Some accident happened this side of Wheeling and the boat was run ashore. As the passengers were getting off the boat Newton says some one knocked him down and rendered him insensible. He says that when he came to he was lying against a bale of hay on the river bank, and his pocket book containing one hundred dollars was gone. Newton is a stone-mason by trade.

THE MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING.—By reference to an advertisement which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that a very important meeting will be held in Lafayette Hall to-morrow evening. The consideration of the obstructions in the way of the navigation of the Ohio river will form the principal business of the meeting. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. H. B. Burnett, of Cincinnati, Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, Gen. J. K. Mosrehead and other distinguished gentlemen. All interested in the free navigation of the Ohio should not fail to attend.

NUTRIA GLOVES at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

THE LIGHT GUARD'S FAIR.—The Light Guards' Fair at City Hall, still continues to draw large crowds who profess themselves highly pleased with the entertainment offered. On Friday evening the Colter Light Guard will be presented with an elegant flag at the Hall by the citizens of Sharpsburg. The battalion will also hold an election for Major on that evening, and we anticipate a full turn out to see how our military conduct such matters. The members of all military organizations are invited to appear in full uniform on that evening.

LOSS OF VISION FROM A FALL.—A strange result of an accident was developed in the case of a boy named Willie Wallacker, attending at the Fourth Ward School. While at play, Monday, he was pushed by a companion and fell upon the pavement, striking the head violently. There was nothing but a slight bruise on the head, however, and after the school room his sight left him, and he had to be led home. Dr. Gallgher attended him, and found the sight entirely suspended. Yesterday he was treated with violent vomiting, when his vision became partially restored, and it is thought he will recover entirely. The case is an anomalous one.

NUTRIA CAPS at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Condition of Our Public Schools.

Report of the City Superintendent, Secretary, High School Principal, Visiting Committee and Treasurer—The Introduction of Unauthorized Books into the Schools—Receipts and Expenditures During the Year, etc., etc.

The Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in the rooms of the Board in the Fourth avenue.

The President, John Wilson, Esq., occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Aiken, Chadwick, Clark, Caddy Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Lambert, Lauffman, Mitchell, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims, Taylor and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary read a communication from the Howard sub-district board asking for an additional teacher. Accepted and filed; also a communication from the Springfield sub-district board, asking that the teacher appointed last month to the primary department be assigned to the mention department, as had been intended in the first appointment.

A motion was made to allow the transfer, but an amendment was offered referring it to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act and the amendment was carried.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretary read the report of the Superintendent, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit the following statement of the condition of the public schools of the city for the month of October:

Days of session, 21; male teachers employed, 34; female teachers employed, 135—increase 6; one over the previous month. The enrollment of males, 1,966—total, 3,960. Males, 1,962; females, 1,767; total, 9,294. The average attendance was as follows: Males, 3,900; females, 3,362; total, 7,832. The increase in the enrollment is 209, and 225 on the average attendance of any previous month. The enrollment for October, 1868, was 8,415; 1869, 8,885; 1870, 9,294.

The enrollment at the evening schools was as follows: Males, 1,291; females, 1,000—increase 147. The average attendance of males was 776; females, 166—total, 960. Teachers employed—males, 18; females, 23—total, 41.

DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

In view of the great interest taken by all our schools in the subject of drawing, and the gratifying progress made in that branch during last year, I would respectfully recommend the employment of a teacher of drawing and penmanship. Such a teacher would maintain the interest and secure still better results in the way of progress in those important branches. By this means a special drawing teacher could be obtained for about the same salary that is now paid to grammer teachers. Accepted and filed, and the matter referred to concerning drawing and penmanship referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully report that warrants to the amount of $25,051 42 have been drawn since our last meeting, as follows: Teachers' salaries—Duquesne district $5 6; South, $553; Grant, 845; North, 539; Forbes, $1,485 77; Franklin, $1,0 0; Ralston, $915; Moorhead, $745; Oliver, $625; Saturday, $415; Murray-lie, $466 50; Oakland, $610 99; Lawrence, $866; Howard, 427; Washington, $715; Mount Albion, $196; Highland, $776; Liberty, $317 50; Lincoln, $586; Colfax, $276; Peebles, $270; High School, $1,475; colored, $227 50; Manchester, $322; paid on account of new high school building, $5,000; City Superintendent, Secretary and Messenger, $915; contingencies for high school, $347 53; contingencies for other schools, $107 40. Accepted and filed.

REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

The following was read from the Principal of the High School as follows:

GENTLEMEN: From October 31 to 31st inclusive, there were 20 actual school days. The total enrollment of the High School was as follows: males 103, females 110—total 213. Normal School—Males, 25; females 35—total, 60.

The attendance in all departments is shown by the following recapitulation.

High School	213,
Normal School	56,
On account of the absence of the Principal of the Commercial Department, the statistics of that school were not submitted.	
Accepted and filed.	

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Laufman presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report the following receipts and expenditures since the settlement, October 1st, 1870:

Balance in Treasury October 1	$32 075 07
Received from City Treasurer Oct. 22	2 553 72
Received from State Treasurer Oct. 31	10 00
	$34 923 47
Warrants paid	28 859 81
Balance in Treasury Nov. 7	$36 063 66
Less warrants unpaid	3,000 00
True balance	33,063 66

In regard to the claims of Mr. Mullen, a blind man, for exoneration of taxes, your committee, in consequence of the well-attested means of support and physical affliction, would recommend that the exoneration be allowed.

In the case of Todd, who asks an exoneration of taxes on gas stock, we are unable to decide, not having the legal evidence in favor of or against such a levy. Accepted and filed.

Mr. Mullen, mentioned in the report was exonerated from payment of tax. The claim of Mr. Todd was referred back to the Finance Committee to report at next meeting.

VERBAL REPORT.

Mr. Laufman, from the High School Committee, had no written report to present, but stated that a furlough had been granted Mr. Johnson, Principal of the Commercial Department, at the request of the Principal of the High Scool. Mr. Dean. Mr. Johnson has labored very hard during July and August, to perfect the organization of his department and the season of recreation was deemed advisable. On motion the action of the committee was approved by the board.

A PROGRAMME CLOCK.

Mr. Laufman also reported that the committee recommended the purchase of a "Programme clock," at a cost of fifteen dollars, for the High School. Mr. Laufman stated that the clock was to be used for the purpose of notifying the teachers when to quit their studies. On motion the matter was referred to the High School Committee with power to act.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Secretary read the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee visited the High School and feel pleasure in reporting that they found matters there in a satisfactory condition. All were refused on the ground that evidence of good order and attention on the part of both teachers and pupils. They were pleased to find some of the rooms during the exercises of the classes and were highly blessed with the presence of the Rev. Dr. Hall, who made some timely remarks to the pupils in the various branches of learning.

A lecture, by Prof. Dean, on the nature and properties of the metals and non-metals was given, and illustrated by experiments most successfully performed. It was delivered to a very large class while your Committee was present, and they have to report that the scholars seemed well advanced in this important branch of education, and to take a deep interest in the instructions given to them.

Your Committee further beg leave to report that they visited the school for colored children, where they found the rooms in good condition and the scholars attentive and orderly. In the primary school there is one pupil between twenty and thirty years of age who attend regularly, and whose diligence in thus trying to gain an education deserves to be highly commended. Accepted and filed.

SPECIAL REPORT—THE TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Lockey, City Superintendent, here presented the following special report:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a resolution passed by your body at the September session, requesting me to ascertain and report what books were in use in the schools other than the ones authorized by your body, I would respectfully submit the following statement:

In the Duquesne, Forbes, North, Washington and Springfield schools, classes are using Osgood's American primer and First reader and in Colfax, Osgood's series of readers are the only readers in use. From a number of schools I have yet no report. Accepted and filed.

Some discussion ensued on the report, the members insisting that the schools should be made use the books adopted by the Board.

The President expressed that the pay of principals using other than the books authorized by the Board be stopped until the proper books are used.

Mr. Nobbs moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Text Books and Grades with instructions that they see that none but the series of books adopted by the Board be used in the schools.

Mr. Hartman thought that a stop should be put to the matter, as the same thing had been done last year in regard to a grammar.

Mr. Taylor thought when a series of books were adopted, they should be used in the school, and of withholding the salaries of the Principals not complying with the resolution of the Board, he was in favor of such action.

The motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Text Books and Grades with power to act was carried.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Secretary also read the following report:

GENTLEMEN—Your special committee, to whom was referred the claim of Messrs. Jones, Jeremy and Dawson, would respectfully report, having examined said claim and find that the County Commissioners reduced the assessment of said claimants for the year 1869, and that the school taxes on the whole assessment has been paid. Your committee would therefore recommend that $51 90 be refunded, and that a warrant for said amount be authorized in favor of the parties above mentioned. Your Committee would also recommend that the claims referred to them for abatement be also allowed and that the assessments granted by the County Commissioners, viz: F. P. Smith, $2; Patrick Smith, $6 70, and W. D. Armstrong, $7. Accepted and filed, and recommendation approved.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Hartman presented the report of the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer during the past year, setting forth that they had performed their work and found the report to be correct.

The following is a recapitulation of the figures:

Dr.	
To balance	$ 5,139 97
A. J. Cochran, City Treas. taxes 1869	154 274 61
From Collectors	5 600 87
State appropriations	19,779 66
	$179,145 01

Cr.	
By cash paid teachers	$138,091 97
Expenses High School	1,310 92
Expenses Colored School	1,178 04
Expenses Deaf and Dumb School	91 24
City Superintendent's Department	2,973 34
General expenses	2,758 31
Taxes refunded	423 40
High School building	29,029 20
Outstanding warrants	1,359 68
	$179,151 52

By balance (overdrawn)	$ 1,906 51

The Secretary, Mr. Sergeant, presented a report showing the following receipts:

From pupils of Normal School $115; Commercial School $320; State School $22; credited by amount paid Mr. Principal of High School $630; balance in hands of Secretary to be entered in the receipts of next year.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the report be inserted in the Superintendent's report, and that a thousand slips for distribution be struken off. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the High School Building Committee, reported that work on the structure was progressing rapidly.

Mr. Fleming asked if any effort was being made to consume the smoke issuing from the Water Works stack and which envelopes the new building.

Mr. Harrison stated that a machine for consuming smoke had been received in the city and a test would be made in the presence of the committee in a few days.

Mr. Hartman stated that the Special Committee appointed on the "smoke business" had conferred with the Water Committee of Councils on the subject, and that it was probable the matter would be accomplished before long.

Mr. Harrison asked for a Grammar teacher in the Minersville district; Mr. Mitchell for a similar teacher in the Washington district. He referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act. The communication for a teacher in the Howard district was similarly referred.

Mr. Hamilton called attention to the fact that the monthly reports failed to make their reports out in time to allow the City Superintendent to make his report.

Mr. Mitchell moved that no warrants be given to teachers for salary until they have first handed in their monthly reports.

Mr. Luckey stated that it was impossible to make out his report in time for presentation to the Board unless he got principals' reports earlier. He thought the action suggested would benefit the service.

Mr. Mitchell's motion was adopted.

Communications for examination were read and accounts ordered paid on motion allowed.

Sundry bills were ordered to be paid when properly indorsed by the respective Committees.

On motion, adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the following business was transacted:

ALLEGED ILLEGAL VOTING.

District Attorney Swoope filed an information charging Patrick O'Flaherty and one person unknown with illegal voting in North Union township, Fayette county, at the late election. It is alleged that O'Flaherty and the unknown man used and voted upon naturalization papers issued in the name of Patrick O'Flaherty and that the said O'Flaherty was present and aided and abetted the person unknown in the fraudulent voting upon said papers, which had been previously used at the same election. A process was awarded, and the case postponed forthwith. This information is based on the act passed at the last session of Congress with the view of preventing frauds from voting on fraudulent naturalization papers.

PROPOSITIONS TO COMPROMISE.

In the case of the United States vs. Charles H. Elliott, on motion of T. M. Marshall, Esq., defendant was allowed to pay into Court the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the proposition to compromise.

In the case of the United States vs. George W. Jones, et al., the defendants were granted leave to file five days upon the paper, which had been previously used at the same election. A process was awarded, and the case postponed forthwith. This information is based on the act passed at the last session of Congress with the view of preventing frauds from voting on fraudulent naturalization papers.

PROPOSITIONS TO COMPROMISE.

In the case of the United States vs. Daniel Bibson et al. the defendant had leave to pay into Court the sum of $10 50 to await the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on proposition of compromise.

BANKRUPTCY ISSUE.

The next case taken up was that of William Clark vs. Wm. Robb, an issue in bankruptcy. The jury found a verdict that the allegations in the specifications filed against the bankrupt's discharge were not true.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The business transacted yesterday will be found below:

Jones et al. vs. Wagner. Argument continued.

Tradesman's National Bank vs. Third National Bank. Argued by C. D. Scott for plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson, contra.

Verner vs. Carson & Co., C. P. Argued by D. D. Wilson for plaintiff in error and Shiagle, contra.

Schriver & Co. vs. the city of Pittsburgh; C. P. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff, and Shiagle, contra.

City of Pittsburgh vs. John F. Cluley; D. C. Argued by Shiagle for plaintiff in error, and Reed, contra.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer. Argued by Shiagle for plaintiff in error, and D. T. Watson, contra.

Carr et al vs. McGovern; C. P. Argued by T. M. Marshall and F. M. Staged for plaintiff in error, and D. T. Watson, contra.

Harlje et al vs. Allegheny City; D. C. Argued by Korthen for plaintiff in error and Rogers contra.

Private road in Jefferson township; Q. S. Argued by White for plaintiff in error and J. Mellon contra.

Road in Penn township; Q. S. Argued by C. C. Taylor and McCormick for plaintiff in error, and Stoffler, contra.

Road in Penn township; Q. S. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and Veech, contra.

Horner vs. Stanley; C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error, and [illegible], contra.

Borland's appeal; D. C. Submitted by D. Schoyer for plaintiff in error, and John Mellon, contra.

Adjourned until this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Coal Miner Killed on the A. V. R. R.

A correspondent writing from Catfish, under date of yesterday, November 8, says:

George W. Higgins was run over and killed by the night express at three o'clock this morning, while walking the track of the A. V. R. R., from Brady's Bend to Catfish. The engineer gave the usual warning, and supposed that he did not hear it. The train whistled down brakes, but was unable to stop the train before reaching him. The railway officials here say that Higgins was a good station agent at the Bend, were very prompt in offering what services were possible. The remains are in a fearfully mangled condition, both legs being nearly severed from the body; the right arm cut entirely off, and the back of the head badly bruised.

Mr. Higgins was a digger in the coal mines owned by D. Angell and Co., of Angell Brothers, as tenants-in-common. He was an efficient miner, and by his pleasant and obliging ability and an education which entitled him to the respect of all who knew him.

THE LIBRARY HALL DIFFICULTY.

Card From A. H Laar, Esq.

PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I had the pleasure of reading in your paper of this date, a long communication from Mr. C. D. Hess, in regard to an attempt to "swindle" him by the committee in charge of the Mercantile Library Hall. I merely wish to say, that the correspondence, as well as the printed *contract* is in the hands of our attorneys, and that Messrs. Hess & Mc. Hess puts in all answers, they will be submitted to a jury, who will decide on the questions at issue between him and the Association.

A. H. LAAR,
Chairman Library Hall Committee.

Responsibility for Forged Checks.

Some time ago a forged check, signed N. B. Hays & Co., and drawn on the Third National Bank of this city, was cashed at the First National Bank of Cincinnati, and sent to the Tradesman's National Bank of this city for collection, from whence, in the regular routine of business, it was sent to the Third National Bank through the clearing house. Several days after the check had been paid it was discovered that the signature was a forgery, and a demand for reimbursement was made immediately upon the Tradesman's Bank. The demand was refused on the ground that the character of the note was unknown to them, and that the money had been transmitted to the Cincinnati bank. Suit was then brought in one of our courts, and a judgment was obtained in favor of the plaintiff. When the case was then agreed upon, which came up for argument before the Supreme Court yesterday. The case involves a question of law of interest to bankers, and the decision will be looked for with considerable interest.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term will commence Monday the 14th inst. The quarterly examination, to which all the friends of the institution are invited, will take place next Thursday and Friday.

BROADWAY CASSIMERE HATS at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SOUTH SIDE.

BEAVER GLOVES at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

FIVE DAYS.—Officer Stemler of Justice Baker's police, yesterday arrested George Linker for breaking windows at Singer and Nimick's works. He was sent to jail for five days.

THE CEMETERY.—The project for a cemetery on the South Side is taking well, and this side of the river will soon have a public burial ground, as handsome as any in the vicinity—save Allegheny Cemetery.

WITHDRAWN.—Martin Sikes was arrested for unbecoming conduct toward Mrs. Mary Ackerman. He was taken before Justice Kirkham, but effected a settlement by paying the costs and promising not to trouble the prosecutrix again.

MEET TO MORROW NIGHT.—Messrs. Oliver, Schwarm and Vogely, the Committee of Birmingham Councils appointed to investigate certain charges against the night police of the bor